

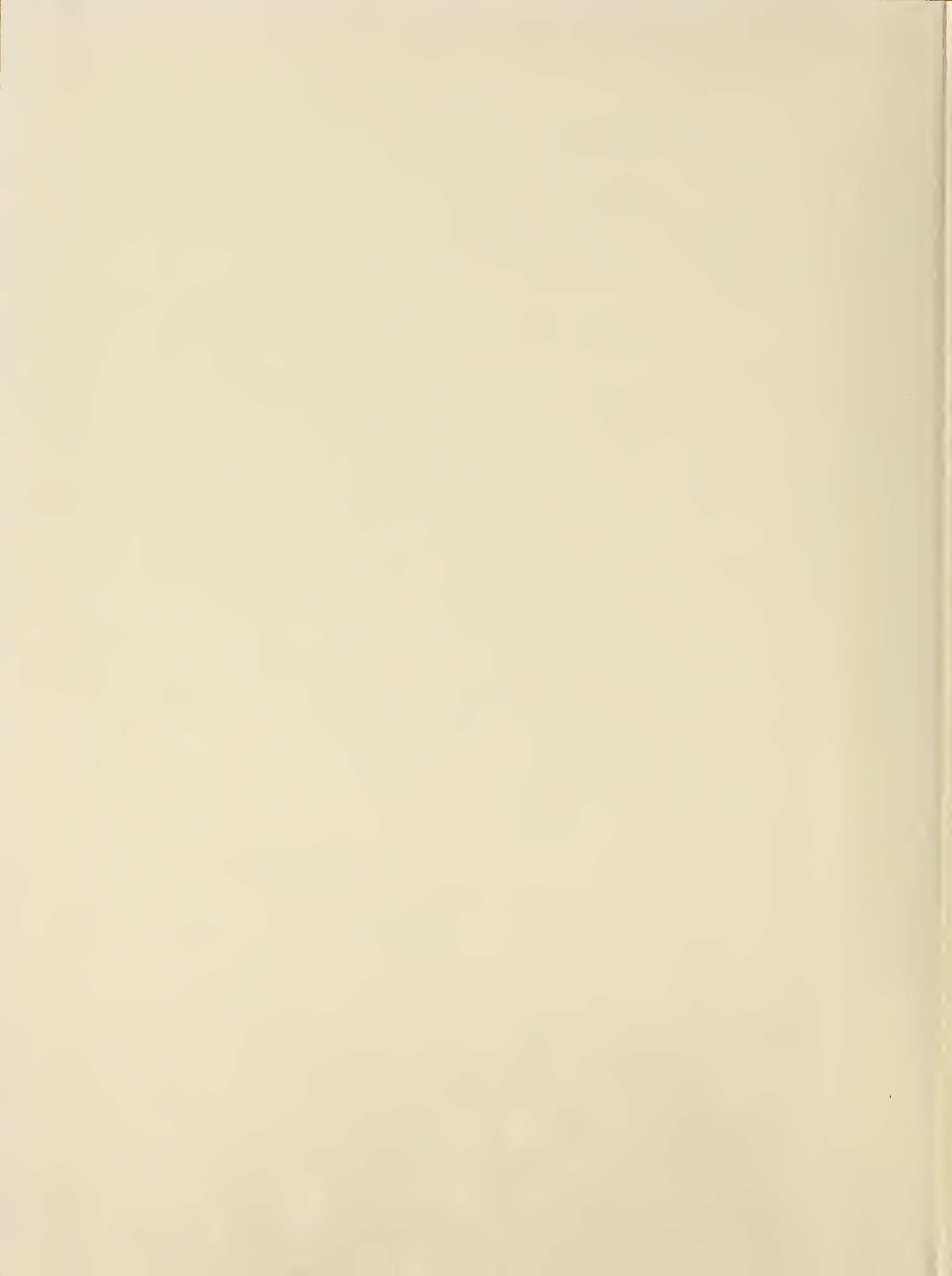
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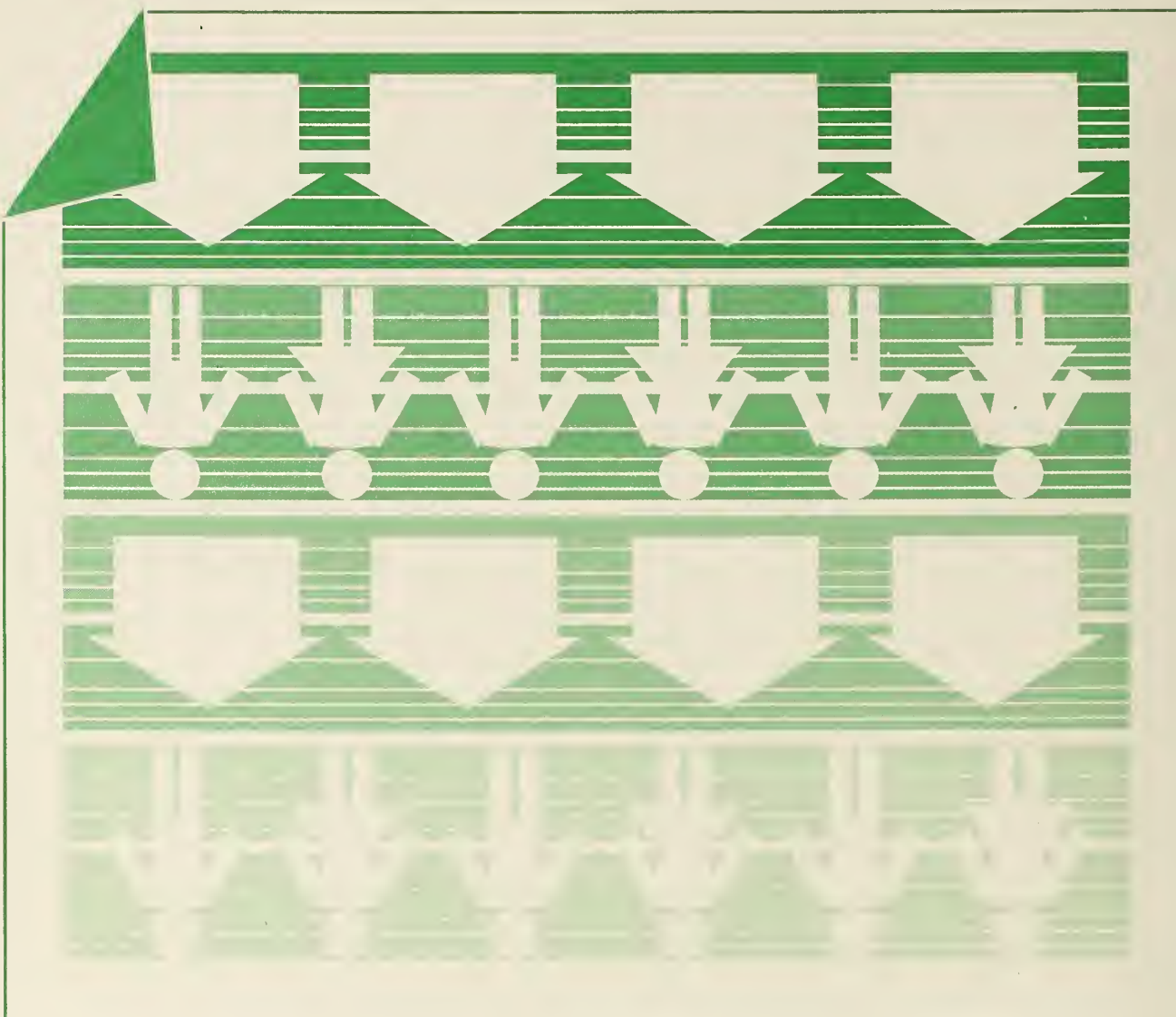
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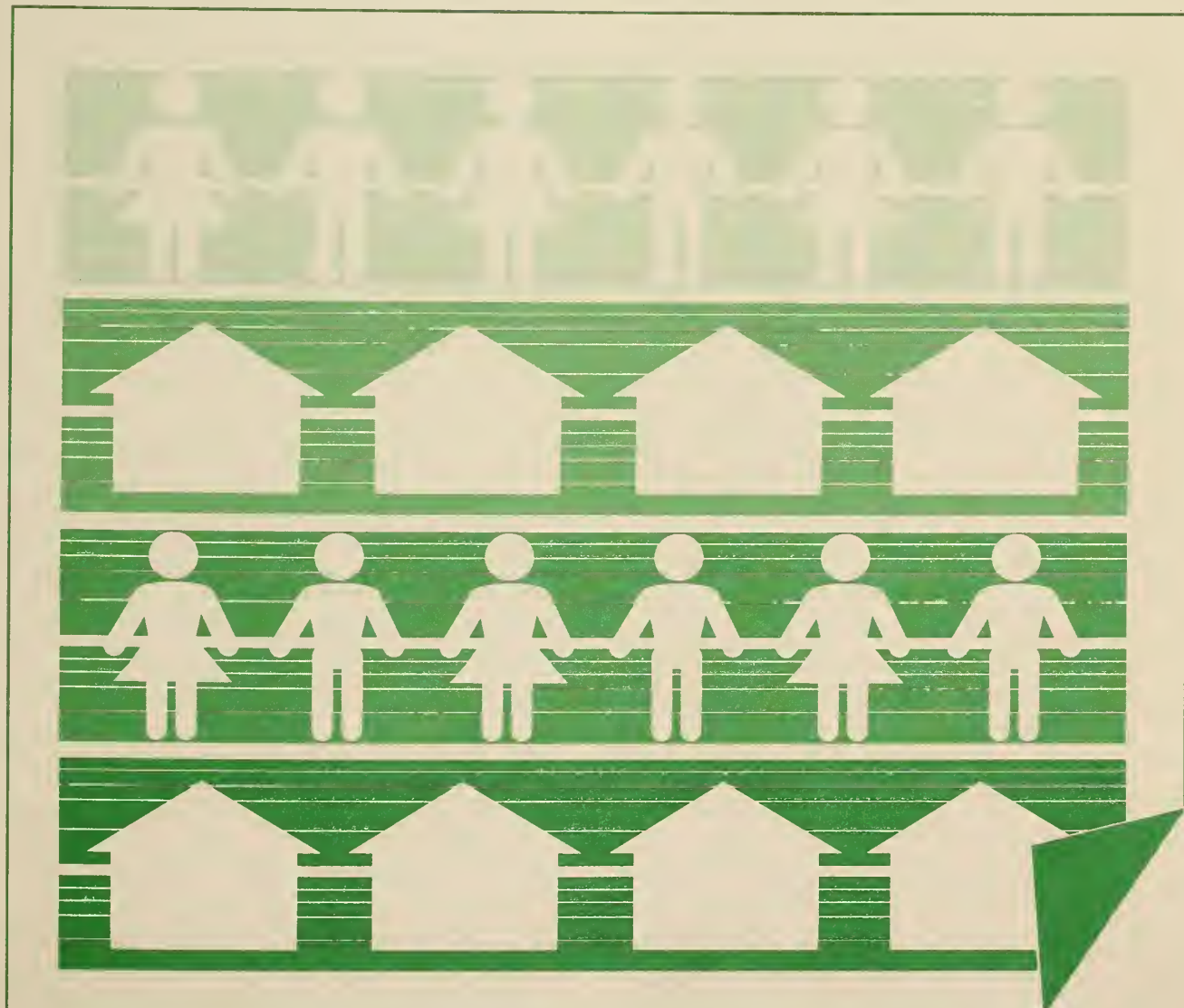
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1990 CPH-3-265

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Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
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Decennial Census

William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs

Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
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Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director
for Administration

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class of worker	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE														
Table number and title					Headnote					Column head				
Heading					Stubhead					Boxhead				
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990					Total					Total				
(Data based on monthly and quarterly surveys of the civilian noninstitutionalized population, seasonally adjusted)					Total					Total				
Stubhead					Boxhead					Data field				
Sidehead					Total					Total				
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

PORTLAND, ME MSA

User Note 1

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

Cumberland County—The other part of this county is shown in the report CPH-3-21, Maine.

York County—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-21, Maine and CPH-3-267, Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA.

User Note 2

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

Area 4—Gray town, North Yarmouth town, Raymond town

Area 8—Buxton town, Hollis town, Standish town

Area 16—Biddeford city, Saco city

Area 17—Remainder of York County (Acton town, Alfred town, Arundel town, Berwick town, Cornish town, Dayton town, Eliot town, Kennebunk town, Kennebunkport town, Kittery town, Lebanon town, Limerick town, Limington town, Lyman town, North Berwick town, Newfield town, Ogunquit town, Parsonsfield town, Sanford town, Shapleigh town, South Berwick town, Waterboro town, Wells town, York town)

Area 19—Nonmetropolitan portion of Cumberland County, excluding Brunswick town (Baldwin town, Bridgton town, Casco town, Harpswell town, Harrison town, Naples town, New Gloucester town, Pownal town, Sebago town)

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA		
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
12	Georgia			107	Charleston, SC MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA		
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
52	Wyoming			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA		
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
				129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
				130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation.]

1990 tract	1980 tract
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, ME	
3 -----	3
4 -----	12 (pt.)
4 -----	4 (pt.)
4 -----	6 (pt.)
4 -----	7
5 -----	8 (pt.)
5 -----	4 (pt.)
5 -----	5
6 -----	6 (pt.)
11 -----	8 (pt.)
11 -----	11
12 -----	12 (pt.)
40.01 -----	40 (pt.)
40.02 -----	40 (pt.)
42 -----	42
42 -----	43
44.01 -----	44 (pt.)
44.02 -----	44 (pt.)
48.01 -----	48 (pt.)
48.02 -----	48 (pt.)
48.03 -----	48 (pt.)

YORK COUNTY, ME¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, ME	
3 -----	3 (pt.)
4 -----	4 (pt.)
5 -----	5 (pt.)
6 -----	5 (pt.)
7 -----	4 (pt.)
8 -----	6
11 -----	4 (pt.)
12 -----	4 (pt.)
40 -----	11 (pt.)
42 -----	11 (pt.)
43 -----	3 (pt.)
44 -----	12
48 -----	40 01
	40 02
	42 (pt.)
	42 (pt.)
	44 01
	44 02
	48 01
	48 02
	48 03

YORK COUNTY, ME¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided, no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)				York County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cumberland County			
		Total	Portland city	South Portland city	Westbrook city		Tract 21.01	Tract 25.02	Tract 37.01	Tract 39
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 432.6	1 225.5	58.6	30.8	43.7	207.1	5.0	65.7	10.2	86.6
Square miles	553.1	473.2	22.6	11.9	16.9	80.0	1.9	25.4	4.0	33.4
AGE										
All persons	215 281	197 425	64 358	23 163	16 121	17 856	5 464	4 444	3 881	6 525
Under 5 years	14 907	13 587	4 323	1 502	1 120	1 320	434	315	279	459
5 to 9 years	14 262	12 934	3 527	1 431	1 139	1 328	397	313	293	424
10 to 14 years	13 019	11 855	3 025	1 355	1 021	1 164	339	281	281	409
15 to 19 years	14 346	13 192	3 657	1 638	1 109	1 154	358	240	245	398
20 to 24 years	16 282	15 151	6 462	1 725	1 217	1 131	302	206	152	416
25 to 34 years	39 980	36 317	13 930	4 285	2 975	3 663	936	659	444	1 199
35 to 44 years	35 646	32 604	9 569	3 472	2 353	3 042	927	831	853	1 079
45 to 54 years	21 388	19 601	5 207	2 211	1 570	1 787	545	559	478	769
55 to 64 years	17 673	16 238	5 006	1 953	1 477	1 435	526	437	379	617
65 to 74 years	15 289	14 193	4 857	2 025	1 233	1 096	426	328	293	462
75 to 84 years	9 304	8 713	3 325	1 245	727	591	218	206	152	209
85 years and over	3 185	3 040	1 470	321	180	145	56	69	32	84
3 and 4 years	6 011	5 466	1 675	597	450	545	171	131	115	181
16 years and over	170 565	156 743	52 902	18 547	12 641	13 822	4 215	3 490	2 978	5 158
18 years and over	165 153	151 805	51 597	17 880	12 197	13 348	4 067	3 381	2 865	4 994
21 years and over	155 575	142 884	48 759	16 900	11 531	12 691	3 880	3 240	2 747	4 744
60 years and over	36 719	34 164	12 295	4 621	2 906	2 555	1 001	807	682	1 041
62 years and over	33 139	30 907	11 228	4 226	2 613	2 232	875	726	600	933
Median	33.7	33.8	32.8	34.1	33.2	32.8	34.7	37.4	38.2	34.6
Female	112 255	103 279	34 449	12 252	8 508	8 976	2 869	2 306	2 012	3 359
Under 5 years	7 304	6 690	2 081	758	562	614	195	156	123	222
5 to 9 years	6 890	6 246	1 718	712	518	644	187	165	135	199
10 to 14 years	6 356	5 822	1 472	635	527	534	151	137	149	211
15 to 19 years	7 084	6 535	1 913	715	550	549	172	125	110	194
20 to 24 years	8 401	7 803	3 526	891	627	598	173	88	81	207
25 to 34 years	20 499	18 672	7 054	2 227	1 564	1 827	521	347	224	612
35 to 44 years	18 077	16 579	4 793	1 775	1 220	1 498	479	418	464	562
45 to 54 years	10 866	9 981	2 660	1 187	817	885	279	277	245	390
55 to 64 years	9 462	8 750	2 807	1 083	817	712	287	230	207	313
65 to 74 years	8 801	8 179	2 918	1 190	713	622	248	179	166	249
75 to 84 years	6 058	5 675	2 327	831	467	383	135	135	87	137
85 years and over	2 457	2 347	1 180	248	126	110	42	49	21	63
3 and 4 years	2 993	2 726	824	307	232	267	78	73	57	87
16 years and over	90 519	83 423	28 902	9 990	6 813	7 096	2 301	1 827	1 578	2 693
18 years and over	87 901	81 049	28 257	9 719	6 584	6 852	2 227	1 763	1 531	2 614
21 years and over	82 971	76 438	26 666	9 261	6 246	6 533	2 129	1 703	1 477	2 488
60 years and over	22 177	20 705	7 932	2 852	1 730	1 472	590	468	385	599
62 years and over	20 283	18 962	7 333	2 631	1 570	1 321	520	430	343	546
Median	34.8	34.9	34.1	35.9	34.4	33.5	35.7	38.1	39.1	35.7
Male	103 026	94 146	29 909	10 911	7 613	8 880	2 595	2 138	1 869	3 166
Median age	32.6	32.6	31.4	32.1	31.6	32.1	33.5	36.8	37.2	33.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	215 281	197 425	64 358	23 163	16 121	17 856	5 464	4 444	3 881	6 525
In households	209 768	191 960	62 285	22 490	16 060	17 808	5 464	4 423	3 881	6 457
Householder	84 580	77 696	28 235	9 288	6 349	6 884	2 056	1 664	1 475	2 492
Family householder	55 835	51 011	14 705	6 074	4 453	4 824	1 580	1 284	1 123	1 800
Nonfamily householder	28 745	26 685	13 530	3 214	1 896	2 060	476	380	352	692
Living alone	21 508	19 982	9 961	2 422	1 450	1 526	377	302	280	534
Spouse	44 992	40 993	10 489	4 746	3 482	3 999	1 313	1 149	995	1 522
Child	60 888	55 559	15 507	6 375	4 851	5 329	1 743	1 333	1 214	1 909
Other relatives	6 563	5 923	2 137	733	527	640	175	116	82	241
Nonrelatives	12 745	11 789	5 917	1 348	851	956	177	161	115	293
Institutionalized persons	2 603	2 581	926	450	46	22	—	—	—	62
Other persons in group quarters	2 910	2 884	1 147	223	15	26	—	21	—	6
Persons per household	2.48	2.47	2.21	2.42	2.53	2.59	2.66	2.66	2.63	2.59
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.91	2.95	2.99	3.07	3.04	3.02	3.04	3.04
Persons 65 years and over	27 778	25 946	9 652	3 591	2 140	1 832	700	603	477	755
In households	26 154	24 344	8 846	3 460	2 085	1 810	700	583	477	695
Householder	17 799	16 622	6 454	2 382	1 392	1 777	453	363	304	458
Nonfamily householder	8 960	8 394	3 844	1 243	659	566	189	158	115	207
Living alone	8 600	8 067	3 740	1 196	631	533	183	151	110	191
Spouse	6 129	5 712	1 701	795	506	417	189	172	144	161
Other relatives	1 797	1 621	555	232	144	176	53	42	26	59
Nonrelatives	429	389	136	51	43	40	5	6	3	17
Institutionalized persons	1 435	1 414	701	98	46	21	—	—	—	60
Other persons in group quarters	189	188	105	33	9	1	—	20	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	55 835	51 011	14 705	6 074	4 453	4 824	1 580	1 284	1 123	1 800
With own children under 18 years	26 574	24 183	6 783	2 783	2 134	2 391	762	566	528	836
Number of own children under 18 years	46 961	42 578	11 902	4 709	3 678	4 203	1 333	1 020	986	1 438
Married-couple families	44 992	40 993	10 489	4 746	3 482	3 999	1 313	1 149	995	1 522
With own children under 18 years	20 576	18 629	4 404	2 083	1 560	1 947	629	501	467	703
Number of own children under 18 years	37 297	33 804	7 931	3 663	2 747	3 493	1 138	921	886	1 237
Female householder, no husband present	8 557	7 948	3 449	1 066	783	609	224	104	107	198
With own children under 18 years	4 996	4 656	2 097	575	477	340	119	50	55	96
Number of own children under 18 years	8 188	7 634	3 536	882	795	554	175	78	91	150
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	81 388	74 528	24 305	8 728	5 940	6 860	1 958	1 687	1 423	2 506
Never married	25 163	23 294	9 760	2 828	1 653	1 869	459	356	327	628
Now married, except separated	46 729	42 577	11 012	4 916	3 584	4 152	1 346	1 173	1 011	1 577
Separated	1 025	932	393	89	86	93	14	21	4	17
Widowed	1 961	1 809	678	262	142	152	38	40	28	57
Divorced	6 510	5 916	2 462	633	475	594	101	97	53	227
Females 15 years and over	91 705	84 521	29 178	10 147	6 901	7 184	2 336	1 848	1 605	2 727
Never married	23 365	21 885	9 873	2 527	1 539	1 480	503	337	302	560
Now married, except separated	46 621	42 461	10 989	4 927	3 585	4 160	1 341	1 174	1 012	1 575
Separated	1 483	1 374	591	157	147	109	34	27	18	25
Widowed	10 395	9 729	3 973	1 381	835	666	241	180	146	296
Divorced	9 841	9 072	3 752	1 155	795	769	217	130	127	271

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 3.99	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.7	.5	8	—	8	.9	.3	.3	.5	.3
Square miles .....	.3	.2	.3	—	.3	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1
AGE										
All persons	2 561	2 762	331	—	2 918	2 289	799	1 645	2 644	2 441
Under 5 years	199	199	17	—	72	245	43	111	173	106
5 to 9 years	136	153	27	—	32	213	37	50	82	76
10 to 14 years	125	131	12	—	27	202	31	48	59	44
15 to 19 years	149	142	11	—	149	159	49	93	127	128
20 to 24 years	276	259	28	—	671	234	49	295	502	378
25 to 34 years	609	741	85	—	706	389	119	446	781	662
35 to 44 years	341	469	59	—	340	301	91	263	372	303
45 to 54 years	192	186	37	—	223	169	51	120	194	157
55 to 64 years	176	173	26	—	195	156	96	88	152	123
65 to 74 years	169	178	24	—	238	134	119	62	106	137
75 to 84 years	126	101	4	—	190	65	79	51	73	193
85 years and over	63	30	1	—	75	22	35	18	23	134
3 and 4 years	82	82	5	—	22	90	15	39	48	43
16 years and over	2 081	2 259	273	—	2 785	1 592	679	1 428	2 320	2 206
18 years and over	2 027	2 200	268	—	2 768	1 527	661	1 407	2 279	2 175
21 years and over	1 922	2 112	262	—	2 480	1 429	632	1 281	2 120	2 028
60 years and over	438	396	45	—	618	307	289	175	272	532
62 years and over	411	366	41	—	566	274	267	154	237	507
Median	30.9	31.2	32.7	—	31.5	26.9	42.5	29.3	29.2	31.6
Female	1 409	1 511	182	—	1 433	1 205	417	758	1 269	1 361
Under 5 years	102	95	8	—	40	132	20	49	74	47
5 to 9 years	74	66	12	—	14	103	15	28	42	31
10 to 14 years	63	75	6	—	14	102	15	22	30	19
15 to 19 years	71	82	7	—	84	85	24	53	77	82
20 to 24 years	177	143	16	—	324	121	25	154	241	225
25 to 34 years	311	375	46	—	269	205	54	177	356	310
35 to 44 years	172	262	31	—	151	147	27	99	161	132
45 to 54 years	99	100	19	—	89	90	15	54	75	73
55 to 64 years	100	111	14	—	112	85	58	40	78	80
65 to 74 years	109	103	18	—	142	74	74	27	66	99
75 to 84 years	82	76	4	—	139	47	61	38	53	149
85 years and over	49	23	1	—	55	14	29	17	16	114
3 and 4 years	42	43	3	—	12	54	10	19	23	25
16 years and over	1 162	1 264	154	—	1 363	848	363	657	1 120	1 259
18 years and over	1 143	1 230	151	—	1 352	816	357	644	1 097	1 238
21 years and over	1 081	1 178	149	—	1 200	759	341	573	999	1 150
60 years and over	282	261	32	—	398	184	196	100	172	406
62 years and over	267	246	31	—	370	167	183	91	153	395
Median	31.7	32.7	34.2	—	33.5	27.7	58.3	28.5	28.8	33.4
Male	1 152	1 251	149	—	1 485	1 084	382	887	1 375	1 080
Median age	30.2	30.0	29.9	—	30.3	26.1	36.4	30.2	29.4	30.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 561	2 762	331	—	2 918	2 289	799	1 645	2 644	2 441
In households	2 468	2 762	331	—	2 391	2 252	719	1 482	2 532	2 428
Householder	1 115	1 241	172	—	1 674	878	427	800	1 439	1 429
Family householder	568	648	82	—	298	524	123	245	416	362
Nonfamily householder	547	593	90	—	1 376	354	304	555	1 023	1 067
Living alone	366	398	68	—	1 137	254	283	390	728	804
Spouse	320	389	39	—	200	243	64	128	214	210
Child	614	695	75	—	166	794	140	263	400	319
Other relatives	118	115	10	—	43	101	53	44	72	89
Nonrelatives	301	322	35	—	308	236	35	247	407	381
Institutionalized persons	93	—	—	—	154	—	—	14	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	373	37	80	149	112	13
Persons per household	2.21	2.23	1.92	—	1.43	2.56	1.68	1.85	1.76	1.70
Persons per family	2.85	2.85	2.51	—	2.37	3.17	3.09	2.78	2.65	2.71
Persons 65 years and over	358	309	29	—	503	221	233	131	202	464
In households	271	309	29	—	493	218	231	126	199	464
Householder	183	217	24	—	435	166	204	105	170	409
Nonfamily householder	82	114	16	—	375	95	173	78	132	351
Living alone	80	110	15	—	368	92	170	73	126	348
Spouse	58	57	3	—	41	31	17	16	15	35
Other relatives	26	30	1	—	12	13	9	1	12	15
Nonrelatives	4	5	1	—	5	8	1	4	2	5
Institutionalized persons	87	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	3	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	568	648	82	—	298	524	123	245	416	362
With own children under 18 years	267	319	46	—	90	329	52	135	215	147
Number of own children under 18 years	482	521	60	—	122	691	107	220	332	240
Married-couple families	320	389	39	—	200	243	64	128	214	210
With own children under 18 years	120	168	13	—	42	121	16	50	82	72
Number of own children under 18 years	224	273	16	—	61	246	42	85	135	122
Female householder, no husband present	206	210	37	—	70	236	50	94	165	122
With own children under 18 years	130	133	32	—	38	188	32	76	123	68
Number of own children under 18 years	231	218	43	—	49	412	58	118	184	110
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	931	1 004	119	—	1 422	761	321	777	1 207	951
Never married	422	450	47	—	865	355	148	471	729	545
Now married, except separated	339	404	44	—	248	185	70	146	242	228
Separated	17	14	2	—	44	15	10	29	23	16
Widowed	30	20	1	—	44	15	22	16	27	37
Divorced	123	116	25	—	221	108	71	115	186	125
Females 15 years and over	1 170	1 275	156	—	1 365	868	367	659	1 123	1 264
Never married	468	499	58	—	660	295	102	341	562	615
Now married, except separated	342	413	42	—	213	258	70	139	244	233
Separated	34	29	9	—	36	48	10	21	27	15
Widowed	139	129	15	—	210	97	109	54	100	245
Divorced	187	205	32	—	246	170	76	104	190	156

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.									
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2	.5	.7	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.6	3.3	6.1
Square miles .....	.1	.2	.3	.5	.8	.7	.9	.6	1.3	2.3
AGE										
All persons	1 656	2 053	1 304	3 315	1 758	4 572	3 785	4 581	3 734	601
Under 5 years	129	71	86	166	144	309	251	299	283	47
5 to 9 years	96	86	51	128	96	294	207	284	259	41
10 to 14 years	94	62	51	115	110	221	157	242	223	43
15 to 19 years	114	107	107	144	103	269	150	230	219	27
20 to 24 years	215	206	216	460	165	302	303	357	206	20
25 to 34 years	416	516	330	844	421	894	878	947	523	85
35 to 44 years	222	352	163	472	254	808	617	746	507	125
45 to 54 years	101	230	103	195	138	424	288	351	367	65
55 to 64 years	60	162	85	223	124	367	318	356	433	59
65 to 74 years	115	139	70	251	117	343	331	381	352	56
75 to 84 years	72	92	33	182	71	252	220	268	237	7
85 years and over	22	30	9	135	15	89	65	120	125	7
3 and 4 years	52	28	25	65	51	130	89	126	110	22
16 years and over	1 307	1 818	1 106	2 890	1 392	3 693	3 144	3 712	2 921	462
18 years and over	1 269	1 780	1 086	2 834	1 352	3 588	3 078	3 623	2 824	452
21 years and over	1 196	1 697	967	2 705	1 277	3 431	2 981	3 473	2 712	435
60 years and over	240	339	147	681	273	877	792	963	943	125
62 years and over	230	301	132	635	252	797	721	887	831	110
Median	28.9	34.5	28.4	31.9	30.8	35.0	34.2	34.3	37.5	38.0
Female	898	1 161	652	1 838	907	2 453	2 008	2 605	2 055	312
Under 5 years	62	38	46	80	76	156	128	150	142	20
5 to 9 years	47	46	14	61	43	145	103	137	138	21
10 to 14 years	42	34	25	60	50	101	85	122	102	24
15 to 19 years	52	65	75	73	47	129	63	124	102	14
20 to 24 years	125	115	117	269	91	155	155	185	118	12
25 to 34 years	221	287	138	430	210	506	457	514	291	42
35 to 44 years	113	176	75	232	124	411	306	405	280	67
45 to 54 years	62	127	52	99	66	226	160	207	204	31
55 to 64 years	29	90	43	136	69	207	179	211	234	33
65 to 74 years	74	85	37	154	68	186	192	261	200	29
75 to 84 years	52	72	24	133	51	164	135	184	149	16
85 years and over	19	26	6	111	12	67	45	105	95	3
3 and 4 years	23	16	13	32	30	61	41	66	56	10
16 years and over	732	1 034	564	1 629	731	2 018	1 681	2 169	1 653	242
18 years and over	718	1 012	550	1 605	715	1 972	1 655	2 116	1 609	238
21 years and over	680	960	467	1 530	677	1 898	1 612	2 039	1 551	229
60 years and over	161	230	84	473	169	530	477	666	572	68
62 years and over	157	205	76	442	156	489	431	624	512	60
Median	30.0	34.8	27.7	33.8	31.6	35.6	35.3	36.4	39.0	38.0
Male	758	892	652	1 477	851	2 119	1 777	1 976	1 679	289
Median age	27.7	34.2	28.9	30.4	30.1	34.1	33.0	31.5	35.7	37.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 656	2 053	1 304	3 315	1 758	4 572	3 785	4 581	3 734	601
In households	1 656	2 033	1 281	3 165	1 745	4 543	3 777	4 488	3 554	601
Householder	802	1 047	664	1 440	722	1 831	1 659	1 934	1 376	231
Family householder	324	408	236	704	424	1 200	978	1 080	1 020	164
Nonfamily householder	478	639	428	736	298	631	681	854	356	67
Living alone	349	467	302	457	195	434	460	637	303	54
Spouse	166	310	112	510	294	930	766	826	781	137
Child	423	361	251	615	484	1 282	874	1 193	1 140	182
Other relatives	42	50	41	113	69	139	123	133	131	18
Nonrelatives	223	265	213	487	176	361	355	402	126	33
Institutionalized persons	—	—	17	139	—	—	—	—	180	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	20	6	11	13	18	8	93	—	—
Persons per household	2.06	1.94	1.93	2.20	2.42	2.48	2.28	2.32	2.58	2.60
Persons per family	2.95	2.77	2.71	2.76	3.00	2.96	2.80	2.99	3.01	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	209	261	112	568	203	684	616	769	714	89
In households	209	261	109	568	202	658	615	706	547	89
Householder	177	196	80	437	149	443	399	525	364	57
Nonfamily householder	137	129	47	163	81	189	179	327	178	20
Living alone	136	123	42	160	80	185	170	321	171	20
Spouse	23	38	18	94	44	159	153	138	136	24
Other relatives	8	16	5	35	7	48	48	33	38	8
Nonrelatives	1	11	6	2	2	8	15	10	9	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	3	131	—	8	—	—	167	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	18	1	63	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	324	408	236	704	424	1 200	978	1 080	1 020	164
With own children under 18 years	192	156	124	270	209	543	395	508	462	72
Number of own children under 18 years	365	264	206	439	370	942	669	908	852	140
Married-couple families	166	310	112	510	294	930	764	826	781	137
With own children under 18 years	71	112	42	182	135	421	305	368	316	62
Number of own children under 18 years	146	201	70	303	247	761	531	679	601	126
Female householder, no husband present	142	78	107	159	107	212	161	209	207	22
With own children under 18 years	112	35	77	81	67	102	77	120	130	9
Number of own children under 18 years	206	50	129	127	110	152	116	197	225	13
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	590	791	549	1 269	670	1 697	1 478	1 560	1 296	223
Never married	326	352	326	565	268	530	515	517	320	56
Now married, except separated	173	324	123	534	309	970	795	854	827	139
Separated	9	21	15	20	13	19	25	17	11	1
Widowed	14	14	9	35	14	49	42	46	58	8
Divorced	68	80	76	115	66	129	101	126	80	19
Females 15 years and over	747	1 043	567	1 637	738	2 051	1 692	2 196	1 673	247
Never married	305	464	268	642	244	590	504	718	365	51
Now married, except separated	177	319	117	543	309	966	785	864	828	141
Separated	23	28	32	28	15	30	23	22	25	3
Widowed	100	103	42	257	95	251	198	306	269	28
Divorced	142	129	108	167	75	214	182	286	186	24

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						South Portland city, Cumberland County			
	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 21.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	5.0	9.6	4.6	2.3	12.0	—	13.6	2.8	1.5	6.5
Square miles	1.9	3.7	1.8	.9	4.6	—	5.3	1.1	.6	2.5
AGE										
All persons	5 464	4 372	4 162	3 520	1 091	—	6 384	3 641	3 026	2 630
Under 5 years	434	342	253	262	82	—	423	271	168	174
5 to 9 years	397	277	207	215	83	—	378	229	161	182
10 to 14 years	339	266	190	177	56	—	428	182	155	150
15 to 19 years	358	386	181	216	39	—	590	194	153	186
20 to 24 years	302	419	312	257	30	—	557	284	228	162
25 to 34 years	936	919	774	713	196	—	1 195	762	581	442
35 to 44 years	927	644	523	487	183	—	871	516	454	396
45 to 54 years	545	368	322	270	111	—	610	320	287	298
55 to 64 years	526	325	376	284	123	—	508	296	216	261
65 to 74 years	426	262	429	302	116	—	464	324	299	229
75 to 84 years	218	131	376	213	52	—	310	200	240	124
85 years and over	56	33	219	124	20	—	50	63	84	26
3 and 4 years	171	147	99	108	26	—	177	98	62	70
16 years and over	4 215	3 445	3 484	2 829	861	—	5 019	2 922	2 517	2 091
18 years and over	4 067	3 329	3 416	2 743	844	—	4 749	2 840	2 462	2 017
21 years and over	3 880	3 022	3 276	2 614	827	—	4 469	2 721	2 339	1 901
60 years and over	1 001	580	1 216	795	251	—	1 067	740	753	527
62 years and over	875	532	1 149	730	223	—	969	681	708	469
Median	34.7	30.4	37.8	33.6	38.1	—	31.3	33.5	36.2	35.4
Female	2 869	2 305	2 400	1 888	553	—	3 280	1 995	1 671	1 398
Under 5 years	195	151	117	120	33	—	212	138	84	93
5 to 9 years	187	134	101	112	44	—	188	114	82	89
10 to 14 years	151	126	86	90	28	—	190	78	69	78
15 to 19 years	172	232	83	99	18	—	221	95	77	95
20 to 24 years	173	252	171	146	16	—	295	153	117	85
25 to 34 years	521	453	424	356	101	—	615	411	302	236
35 to 44 years	479	333	272	250	88	—	433	271	244	192
45 to 54 years	279	184	170	130	49	—	334	177	153	151
55 to 64 years	287	172	222	157	60	—	278	162	119	147
65 to 74 years	248	155	269	184	64	—	274	201	187	132
75 to 84 years	135	87	293	143	40	—	204	143	169	81
85 years and over	42	26	192	101	12	—	36	52	68	19
3 and 4 years	78	70	41	46	10	—	102	49	29	38
16 years and over	2 301	1 878	2 082	1 552	446	—	2 640	1 644	1 422	1 113
18 years and over	2 227	1 813	2 050	1 513	436	—	2 556	1 607	1 397	1 081
21 years and over	2 129	1 608	1 981	1 447	428	—	2 416	1 542	1 331	1 020
60 years and over	590	353	869	516	143	—	654	480	494	317
62 years and over	520	322	830	474	132	—	596	447	470	283
Median	35.7	30.5	42.9	35.5	38.7	—	33.4	35.2	39.1	36.2
Male	2 595	2 067	1 762	1 632	538	—	3 104	1 646	1 355	1 232
Median age	33.5	30.2	33.4	31.7	37.5	—	29.3	31.2	33.5	34.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 464	4 372	4 162	3 520	1 091	—	6 384	3 641	3 026	2 630
In households	5 464	4 170	3 955	3 397	1 091	—	6 006	3 531	3 010	2 630
Householder	2 056	1 630	1 809	1 369	490	—	2 492	1 461	1 384	991
Family householder	1 580	1 134	1 020	867	300	—	1 621	937	748	742
Nonfamily householder	476	496	789	502	190	—	871	524	636	249
Living alone	377	328	651	363	156	—	638	386	488	196
Spouse	1 313	874	805	621	237	—	1 272	687	572	591
Child	1 743	1 251	960	1 006	276	—	1 694	991	746	810
Other relatives	175	129	144	160	25	—	163	147	87	117
Nonrelatives	177	286	237	241	63	—	385	245	221	121
Institutionalized persons	—	—	195	123	—	—	354	72	16	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	202	12	—	—	—	24	38	—	—
Persons per household	2.66	2.56	2.19	2.48	2.23	—	2.41	2.42	2.17	2.65
Persons per family	3.04	2.99	2.87	3.06	2.79	—	2.93	2.95	2.88	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	700	426	1 024	639	188	—	824	587	623	379
In households	700	426	841	518	188	—	821	485	607	379
Householder	453	284	627	354	127	—	566	326	452	250
Nonfamily householder	189	134	413	173	69	—	317	168	294	109
Living alone	183	128	403	170	66	—	306	159	285	103
Spouse	189	105	152	108	47	—	191	114	111	94
Other relatives	53	32	45	50	10	—	53	32	37	27
Nonrelatives	5	5	17	6	4	—	11	13	7	8
Institutionalized persons	—	—	183	121	—	—	3	71	16	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 580	1 134	1 020	867	300	—	1 621	937	748	742
With own children under 18 years	762	556	422	386	126	—	777	442	325	332
Number of own children under 18 years	1 333	983	700	722	234	—	1 283	742	537	561
Married-couple families	1 313	874	805	621	237	—	1 272	687	572	591
With own children under 18 years	629	410	318	257	92	—	571	302	243	259
Number of own children under 18 years	1 138	713	550	486	175	—	995	518	416	449
Female householder, no husband present	224	214	183	188	46	—	278	201	138	117
With own children under 18 years	119	125	93	106	24	—	162	118	68	57
Number of own children under 18 years	175	243	129	199	42	—	229	195	103	93
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 958	1 593	1 416	1 300	422	—	2 465	1 294	1 106	986
Never married	459	497	406	473	118	—	878	407	376	256
Now married, except separated	1 346	907	833	653	239	—	1 319	726	585	605
Separated	14	17	12	19	7	—	15	18	14	11
Widowed	38	27	55	46	11	—	66	48	33	31
Divorced	101	145	110	109	47	—	187	95	98	83
Females 15 years and over	2 336	1 894	2 096	1 566	448	—	2 690	1 665	1 436	1 138
Never married	503	599	503	426	91	—	685	464	374	254
Now married, except separated	1 341	901	842	659	243	—	1 319	730	593	612
Separated	34	41	30	23	5	—	42	32	21	10
Widowed	241	154	503	278	50	—	317	236	275	130
Divorced	217	199	218	180	59	—	327	203	173	132

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						Westbrook city, Cumberland County	
	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 35.99	Tract 36	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 39 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	4.1	1.6	—	.6	.1	—	14.1	12.5
Square miles	1.6	.6	—	.2	—	—	5.4	4.8
AGE								
All persons	3 939	2 257	26	1 244	16	—	3 517	3 836
Under 5 years	254	136	—	75	1	—	197	303
5 to 9 years	257	131	—	93	—	—	217	278
10 to 14 years	252	111	—	77	—	—	234	229
15 to 19 years	248	183	4	79	1	—	307	247
20 to 24 years	160	237	14	83	—	—	224	298
25 to 34 years	575	548	8	170	4	—	547	775
35 to 44 years	700	308	—	225	2	—	600	516
45 to 54 years	382	178	—	135	1	—	467	320
55 to 64 years	410	154	—	105	3	—	349	350
65 to 74 years	434	162	—	111	2	—	240	288
75 to 84 years	211	92	—	66	2	—	111	173
85 years and over	56	17	—	25	—	—	24	59
3 and 4 years	104	49	—	36	1	—	80	116
16 years and over	3 118	1 865	26	974	15	—	2 817	2 973
18 years and over	3 017	1 813	26	941	15	—	2 677	2 884
21 years and over	2 888	1 643	15	910	14	—	2 517	2 734
60 years and over	914	355	—	258	7	—	544	704
62 years and over	844	316	—	234	5	—	469	629
Median	37.8	30.4	21.7	37.3	47.5	—	35.8	31.9
Female	2 075	1 160	—	664	9	—	1 819	2 022
Under 5 years	139	54	—	37	1	—	93	159
5 to 9 years	137	66	—	36	—	—	106	122
10 to 14 years	129	52	—	39	—	—	132	119
15 to 19 years	109	75	—	42	1	—	153	122
20 to 24 years	77	115	—	49	—	—	106	164
25 to 34 years	294	280	—	87	2	—	292	409
35 to 44 years	359	160	—	116	—	—	312	239
45 to 54 years	197	100	—	74	1	—	237	166
55 to 64 years	234	84	—	57	2	—	177	193
65 to 74 years	230	99	—	67	—	—	125	167
75 to 84 years	130	62	—	40	2	—	72	116
85 years and over	40	13	—	20	—	—	14	46
3 and 4 years	57	14	—	17	1	—	40	58
16 years and over	1 642	981	—	540	8	—	1 466	1 598
18 years and over	1 593	954	—	523	8	—	1 391	1 555
21 years and over	1 546	892	—	507	7	—	1 315	1 475
60 years and over	526	220	—	157	4	—	299	431
62 years and over	488	203	—	141	3	—	265	383
Median	39.0	32.1	—	39.3	53.5	—	36.4	33.0
Male	1 864	1 097	26	580	7	—	1 698	1 814
Median age	36.7	28.4	21.7	35.3	41.5	—	35.2	30.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 939	2 257	26	1 244	16	—	3 517	3 836
In households	3 910	2 143	—	1 244	16	—	3 499	3 808
Householder	1 495	964	—	493	8	—	1 281	1 505
Family householder	1 142	533	—	346	5	—	1 011	1 033
Nonfamily householder	353	431	—	147	3	—	270	472
Living alone	288	310	—	113	3	—	202	344
Spouse	979	375	—	265	5	—	863	794
Child	1 196	557	—	380	1	—	1 136	1 155
Other relatives	113	65	—	39	2	—	97	121
Nonrelatives	127	182	—	67	—	—	122	233
Institutionalized persons	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	28
Other persons in group quarters	21	114	26	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.62	2.22	—	2.52	2.00	—	2.73	2.53
Persons per family	3.00	2.87	—	2.98	2.60	—	3.07	3.00
Persons 65 years and over	701	271	—	202	4	—	375	520
In households	691	271	—	202	4	—	357	492
Householder	449	200	—	135	4	—	230	336
Nonfamily householder	182	107	—	64	2	—	86	162
Living alone	178	104	—	59	2	—	82	152
Spouse	186	50	—	49	—	—	89	108
Other relatives	49	19	—	15	—	—	32	38
Nonrelatives	7	2	—	3	—	—	6	10
Institutionalized persons	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	28
Other persons in group quarters	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 142	533	—	346	5	—	1 011	1 033
With own children under 18 years	491	242	—	173	1	—	476	501
Number of own children under 18 years	884	406	—	295	1	—	805	895
Married-couple families	979	375	—	265	5	—	863	794
With own children under 18 years	423	152	—	132	1	—	394	363
Number of own children under 18 years	774	268	—	242	1	—	674	665
Female householder, no husband present	129	137	—	66	—	—	120	192
With own children under 18 years	56	81	—	33	—	—	69	115
Number of own children under 18 years	92	127	—	43	—	—	115	199
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 506	891	26	447	7	—	1 381	1 404
Never married	375	392	16	128	—	—	363	425
Now married, except separated	1 009	387	6	274	5	—	885	813
Separated	6	17	3	5	—	—	12	21
Widowed	53	17	—	14	—	—	30	31
Divorced	63	78	1	26	2	—	91	114
Females 15 years and over	1 670	988	—	552	8	—	1 488	1 622
Never married	300	307	—	142	1	—	327	386
Now married, except separated	1 010	386	—	272	5	—	886	814
Separated	20	24	—	8	—	—	23	38
Widowed	217	128	—	76	2	—	138	217
Divorced	123	143	—	54	—	—	114	167

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westbrook city, Cumberland County—Con.		Remainder of Cumberland County						
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 25.01	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 37.02	Tract 38	Tract 39 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	4.4	12.7	—	11.0	65.7	10.2	28.2	36.9	86.6
Square miles	1.7	4.9	—	4.2	25.4	3.9	10.9	14.3	33.4
AGE									
All persons	2 978	5 790	—	3 166	4 444	3 865	4 989	5 993	6 525
Under 5 years	216	404	—	155	278	320	418	459	519
5 to 9 years	227	417	—	177	313	293	374	389	424
10 to 14 years	178	380	—	165	281	281	378	419	409
15 to 19 years	186	369	—	135	240	244	298	372	398
20 to 24 years	271	424	—	118	206	152	204	324	416
25 to 34 years	564	1 089	—	396	659	440	592	981	1 199
35 to 44 years	404	833	—	511	831	851	938	1 179	1 079
45 to 54 years	240	543	—	352	559	477	629	807	769
55 to 64 years	240	538	—	335	437	376	516	539	617
65 to 74 years	235	470	—	433	328	291	425	342	462
75 to 84 years	183	260	—	285	206	150	218	177	209
85 years and over	34	63	—	104	69	32	97	46	84
3 and 4 years	85	169	—	72	131	114	135	171	181
16 years and over	2 325	4 526	—	2 640	3 490	2 963	3 864	4 699	5 158
18 years and over	2 254	4 382	—	2 584	3 381	2 850	3 729	4 545	4 994
21 years and over	2 128	4 152	—	2 511	3 240	2 733	3 569	4 335	4 744
60 years and over	582	1 076	—	981	807	675	1 005	829	1 041
62 years and over	538	977	—	925	726	595	886	733	933
Median	32.2	33.2	—	43.3	37.4	38.1	38.7	35.8	34.6
Female	1 572	3 095	—	1 719	2 303	2 003	2 575	3 110	3 359
Under 5 years	98	212	—	73	156	122	153	215	222
5 to 9 years	100	190	—	82	165	135	169	189	199
10 to 14 years	87	189	—	60	137	149	181	236	211
15 to 19 years	85	190	—	67	125	109	137	175	194
20 to 24 years	144	213	—	52	88	81	103	162	207
25 to 34 years	281	582	—	208	347	222	329	508	612
35 to 44 years	212	457	—	276	418	464	491	616	562
45 to 54 years	128	286	—	186	277	244	305	402	390
55 to 64 years	143	304	—	192	230	205	279	290	313
65 to 74 years	152	269	—	254	179	166	228	190	249
75 to 84 years	120	159	—	188	135	85	125	98	137
85 years and over	22	44	—	81	49	21	75	29	63
3 and 4 years	40	94	—	37	73	56	62	83	87
16 years and over	1 274	2 475	—	1 488	1 827	1 570	2 044	2 437	2 693
18 years and over	1 243	2 395	—	1 463	1 763	1 523	1 980	2 359	2 614
21 years and over	1 181	2 275	—	1 429	1 703	1 470	1 905	2 265	2 488
60 years and over	373	627	—	616	468	375	575	461	599
62 years and over	349	573	—	584	430	340	511	409	546
Median	34.6	34.5	—	47.0	38.1	39.1	39.5	36.0	35.7
Male	1 406	2 695	—	1 447	2 138	1 862	2 414	2 883	3 166
Median age	29.6	31.3	—	40.7	36.8	37.1	37.8	35.5	33.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 978	5 790	—	3 166	4 444	3 865	4 989	5 993	6 525
In households	2 963	5 790	—	3 103	4 423	3 865	4 931	5 985	6 457
Householder	1 221	2 342	—	1 412	1 664	1 467	1 790	2 250	2 492
Family householder	793	1 616	—	867	1 284	1 118	1 448	1 717	1 800
Nonfamily householder	428	726	—	545	380	349	342	533	692
Living alone	327	577	—	465	302	277	273	381	534
Spouse	581	1 244	—	773	1 149	990	1 282	1 476	1 522
Child	847	1 713	—	734	1 333	1 213	1 594	1 837	1 909
Other relatives	117	192	—	68	116	80	126	161	241
Nonrelatives	197	299	—	116	161	115	139	261	293
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	63	—	—	58	—	62
Other persons in group quarters	15	—	—	—	21	—	—	8	6
Persons per household	2.43	2.47	—	2.20	2.66	2.63	2.75	2.66	2.59
Persons per family	2.95	2.95	—	2.82	3.02	3.07	3.07	3.02	3.04
Persons 65 years and over	452	793	—	822	603	473	740	565	755
In households	443	793	—	767	583	473	682	558	695
Householder	293	533	—	527	363	300	419	358	458
Nonfamily householder	152	259	—	272	158	113	146	130	207
Living alone	143	254	—	260	151	108	134	123	191
Spouse	103	206	—	203	172	144	202	146	161
Other relatives	29	45	—	28	42	26	49	47	59
Nonrelatives	18	9	—	9	6	3	12	7	17
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	55	—	—	58	—	60
Other persons in group quarters	9	—	—	—	20	—	—	7	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	793	1 616	—	867	1 284	1 118	1 448	1 717	1 800
With own children under 18 years	397	760	—	302	566	527	641	781	836
Number of own children under 18 years	669	1 309	—	565	1 020	985	1 214	1 376	1 438
Married-couple families	581	1 244	—	773	1 149	990	1 282	1 476	1 522
With own children under 18 years	266	537	—	266	501	466	560	669	703
Number of own children under 18 years	462	946	—	501	921	885	1 086	1 201	1 237
Female householder, no husband present	172	299	—	75	104	107	132	184	198
With own children under 18 years	112	181	—	31	50	55	67	90	96
Number of own children under 18 years	180	301	—	57	78	91	107	143	150
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 070	2 085	—	1 165	1 687	1 416	1 845	2 297	2 506
Never married	326	539	—	240	356	327	385	575	628
Now married, except separated	603	1 283	—	802	1 173	1 006	1 325	1 517	1 577
Separated	16	37	—	7	21	4	12	30	17
Widowed	31	50	—	40	40	28	37	42	57
Divorced	94	176	—	76	97	51	86	133	227
Females 15 years and over	1 287	2 504	—	1 504	1 848	1 597	2 072	2 470	2 727
Never married	288	538	—	254	337	301	360	510	560
Now married, except separated	602	1 283	—	795	1 174	1 007	1 329	1 518	1 575
Separated	33	53	—	13	27	18	22	41	25
Widowed	181	299	—	281	180	144	199	190	296
Divorced	183	331	—	161	130	127	162	211	271

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.								
	Tract 40.01	Tract 40.02	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 44.01	Tract 44.02	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	27.6	34.8	68.8	67.5	19.0	15.5	89.9	54.9	112.0
Square miles	10.7	13.4	26.6	26.1	7.3	6.0	34.7	21.2	43.3
AGE									
All persons	2 170	5 391	4 295	5 867	4 585	3 277	6 905	2 398	5 904
Under 5 years	186	317	358	434	311	167	524	213	466
5 to 9 years	174	331	386	449	337	222	490	188	501
10 to 14 years	145	324	324	442	317	227	420	159	392
15 to 19 years	138	917	283	431	298	208	380	177	405
20 to 24 years	131	667	259	257	252	157	448	123	315
25 to 34 years	408	673	798	700	714	483	1 183	409	1 135
35 to 44 years	395	804	784	1 133	923	612	1 306	480	1 088
45 to 54 years	243	390	423	862	484	416	764	294	608
55 to 64 years	158	385	330	548	376	327	555	166	430
65 to 74 years	109	331	212	372	278	257	456	125	345
75 to 84 years	70	195	106	191	191	166	278	61	172
85 years and over	13	57	32	48	104	35	101	3	47
3 and 4 years	81	139	159	180	124	70	194	80	180
16 years and over	1 635	4 358	3 177	4 451	3 556	2 620	5 399	1 799	4 466
18 years and over	1 582	4 216	3 058	4 268	3 432	2 538	5 245	1 721	4 301
21 years and over	1 510	3 215	2 889	4 047	3 277	2 420	5 023	1 627	4 076
60 years and over	274	786	501	876	759	621	1 090	260	777
62 years and over	236	708	440	770	685	556	990	225	694
Median	33.1	27.2	32.1	36.8	35.7	38.3	35.1	33.9	32.9
Female	1 127	2 790	2 166	3 009	2 414	1 691	3 614	1 212	2 967
Under 5 years	85	151	176	227	149	87	272	109	229
5 to 9 years	90	160	186	208	163	104	238	91	232
10 to 14 years	69	156	145	226	154	106	227	77	192
15 to 19 years	79	506	136	210	144	87	202	81	206
20 to 24 years	77	294	128	105	130	80	222	62	150
25 to 34 years	207	356	419	389	386	247	622	211	596
35 to 44 years	212	425	390	587	471	322	661	245	539
45 to 54 years	122	194	223	448	246	225	388	146	275
55 to 64 years	71	202	174	262	199	172	305	80	219
65 to 74 years	70	181	108	200	170	142	251	66	193
75 to 84 years	34	126	61	111	116	95	150	42	109
85 years and over	11	39	20	36	86	24	76	2	27
3 and 4 years	37	65	80	96	61	37	100	40	89
16 years and over	867	2 296	1 637	2 305	1 912	1 376	2 849	918	2 275
18 years and over	834	2 229	1 576	2 210	1 857	1 340	2 756	883	2 190
21 years and over	797	1 678	1 498	2 110	1 777	1 291	2 639	834	2 079
60 years and over	156	451	275	474	474	352	621	142	425
62 years and over	136	411	239	429	436	317	573	125	387
Median	33.4	28.7	32.6	37.3	36.8	39.3	35.3	34.2	33.0
Male	1 043	2 601	2 129	2 858	2 171	1 586	3 291	1 186	2 937
Median age	32.7	25.4	31.5	36.2	34.5	37.0	34.7	33.5	32.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 170	5 391	4 295	5 867	4 585	3 277	6 905	2 398	5 904
In households	2 170	4 375	4 295	5 859	4 459	3 277	6 761	2 398	5 877
Householder	802	1 674	1 438	2 034	1 728	1 340	2 614	802	2 144
Family householder	603	1 188	1 195	1 712	1 234	923	1 912	681	1 628
Nonfamily householder	199	486	243	322	494	417	702	121	516
Living alone	157	369	172	253	377	332	522	87	373
Spouse	502	985	1 006	1 517	1 066	800	1 615	609	1 409
Child	692	1 371	1 482	2 024	1 377	941	1 984	839	1 895
Other relatives	63	128	187	133	104	69	186	58	155
Nonrelatives	111	217	182	151	184	127	362	90	274
Institutionalized persons	—	24	—	8	126	—	133	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	992	—	—	—	—	11	—	27
Persons per household	2.71	2.61	2.99	2.88	2.58	2.45	2.59	2.99	2.74
Persons per family	3.08	3.09	3.24	3.15	3.06	2.96	2.98	3.21	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	192	583	350	611	573	458	835	189	564
In households	192	559	350	603	449	458	711	189	553
Householder	125	374	208	377	294	305	464	119	359
Nonfamily householder	62	167	73	151	136	132	193	34	165
Living alone	60	161	65	136	128	129	188	33	155
Spouse	45	146	91	177	120	122	185	54	143
Other relatives	14	33	40	37	28	23	52	12	43
Nonrelatives	8	6	11	12	7	8	10	4	8
Institutionalized persons	—	24	—	8	124	—	124	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	603	1 188	1 195	1 712	1 234	923	1 912	681	1 628
With own children under 18 years	310	609	627	840	619	394	903	354	841
Number of own children under 18 years	555	1 109	1 142	1 544	1 103	708	1 560	641	1 523
Married-couple families	502	985	1 006	1 517	1 066	800	1 615	609	1 409
With own children under 18 years	247	492	523	740	518	339	729	317	713
Number of own children under 18 years	458	912	977	1 377	960	631	1 296	581	1 316
Female householder, no husband present	77	157	148	149	130	99	215	59	154
With own children under 18 years	55	94	88	84	80	47	132	30	94
Number of own children under 18 years	87	160	140	143	113	66	200	50	154
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	782	2 096	1 568	2 194	1 672	1 267	2 594	903	2 231
Never married	171	899	378	488	413	320	627	215	549
Now married, except separated	519	1 014	1 044	1 557	1 096	826	1 674	627	1 454
Separated	9	21	13	13	12	16	31	10	25
Widowed	17	47	31	49	37	28	72	9	48
Divorced	66	115	102	87	114	77	190	42	155
Females 15 years and over	883	2 323	1 659	2 348	1 948	1 394	2 877	935	2 314
Never married	174	871	317	408	392	281	575	174	440
Now married, except separated	522	1 016	1 043	1 558	1 100	816	1 673	628	1 452
Separated	21	31	20	33	17	14	38	14	19
Widowed	79	209	116	184	221	141	316	54	196
Divorced	87	196	163	165	218	142	275	65	207

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.					York County		
	Tract 48.01	Tract 48.02	Tract 48.03	Tract 120	Tract 170	Tract 61	Tract 200	Tract 210
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	31.2	41.2	48.5	86.1	156.5	19.3	104.9	82.9
Square miles	12.1	15.9	18.7	33.3	60.4	7.4	40.5	32.0
AGE								
All persons	5 636	3 082	4 302	3 311	7 678	7 789	6 494	3 573
Under 5 years	417	207	277	287	533	517	474	329
5 to 9 years	437	201	280	260	611	440	571	317
10 to 14 years	420	201	276	234	640	377	493	294
15 to 19 years	418	207	309	205	725	419	478	257
20 to 24 years	349	204	407	140	618	637	300	194
25 to 34 years	963	616	891	625	1 262	1 766	1 199	698
35 to 44 years	1 006	505	769	616	1 400	1 165	1 228	649
45 to 54 years	626	358	437	368	747	732	713	342
55 to 64 years	384	245	309	246	523	674	535	226
65 to 74 years	355	187	221	196	353	626	313	157
75 to 84 years	194	105	104	110	228	332	165	94
85 years and over	67	46	22	24	38	104	25	16
3 and 4 years	188	89	111	125	220	195	213	137
16 years and over	4 284	2 440	3 405	2 470	5 779	6 389	4 850	2 583
18 years and over	4 117	2 351	3 299	2 381	5 539	6 222	4 657	2 469
21 years and over	3 872	2 228	3 099	2 296	4 983	5 936	4 406	2 349
60 years and over	798	461	474	459	868	1 427	749	379
62 years and over	728	409	429	407	765	1 269	624	339
Median	33.2	33.3	31.9	33.6	31.3	33.2	33.2	31.2
Female	2 931	1 543	1 953	1 651	3 930	3 961	3 215	1 800
Under 5 years	218	102	144	142	257	241	231	142
5 to 9 years	227	112	138	108	302	203	276	165
10 to 14 years	199	96	127	118	322	181	216	137
15 to 19 years	199	96	126	102	376	192	225	132
20 to 24 years	177	94	141	71	335	334	159	105
25 to 34 years	506	290	372	328	672	837	620	370
35 to 44 years	516	255	361	292	688	562	624	312
45 to 54 years	310	178	210	185	363	371	341	173
55 to 64 years	194	116	145	120	275	351	251	110
65 to 74 years	199	102	116	107	187	375	161	86
75 to 84 years	125	66	62	61	124	228	96	59
85 years and over	61	36	11	17	29	86	15	9
3 and 4 years	93	44	56	62	105	90	112	65
16 years and over	2 250	1 218	1 511	1 249	2 996	3 312	2 452	1 332
18 years and over	2 173	1 182	1 464	1 210	2 883	3 233	2 349	1 270
21 years and over	2 051	1 120	1 398	1 164	2 569	3 098	2 227	1 208
60 years and over	478	265	252	251	475	881	381	210
62 years and over	442	237	231	226	419	801	327	193
Median	33.9	34.3	33.3	33.8	31.0	34.9	33.5	31.1
Male	2 705	1 539	2 349	1 660	3 748	3 828	3 279	1 773
Median age	32.5	32.6	30.8	33.3	31.6	31.9	32.8	31.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5 636	3 082	4 302	3 311	7 678	7 789	6 494	3 573
In households	5 576	3 031	3 731	3 310	7 242	7 750	6 494	3 564
Householder	2 078	1 142	1 301	1 160	2 492	3 472	2 219	1 193
Family householder	1 553	835	1 076	953	2 052	2 020	1 821	983
Nonfamily householder	525	307	225	207	440	1 452	398	210
Living alone	406	212	164	163	330	1 110	280	136
Spouse	1 284	712	943	865	1 771	1 590	1 569	840
Child	1 835	909	1 239	1 100	2 518	1 903	2 173	1 253
Other relatives	137	92	123	97	202	256	253	131
Nonrelatives	242	176	125	88	259	529	280	147
Institutionalized persons	59	51	571	—	4	22	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	1	432	17	—	9
Persons per household	2.68	2.65	2.87	2.85	2.91	2.23	2.93	2.99
Persons per family	3.10	3.05	3.14	3.16	3.19	2.86	3.19	3.26
Persons 65 years and over	616	338	347	330	619	1 062	503	267
In households	557	287	343	330	614	1 040	503	267
Householder	367	187	209	202	379	723	289	165
Nonfamily householder	166	72	65	71	135	396	103	67
Living alone	159	67	60	68	124	381	93	59
Spouse	147	76	101	102	173	221	135	61
Other relatives	40	15	26	25	51	78	62	36
Nonrelatives	3	9	7	1	11	18	17	5
Institutionalized persons	59	51	4	—	2	21	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 553	835	1 076	953	2 052	2 020	1 821	983
With own children under 18 years	825	395	525	493	1 095	880	956	555
Number of own children under 18 years	1 440	686	937	888	2 035	1 458	1 704	1 041
Married-couple families	1 284	712	943	865	1 771	1 590	1 569	840
With own children under 18 years	645	326	453	444	931	650	825	472
Number of own children under 18 years	1 168	578	815	820	1 743	1 102	1 488	903
Female householder, no husband present	205	89	108	62	198	330	176	103
With own children under 18 years	146	52	63	35	118	181	99	60
Number of own children under 18 years	227	81	110	51	213	280	169	105
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 075	1 240	1 925	1 247	2 845	3 119	2 464	1 277
Never married	530	346	583	257	766	1 016	566	287
Now married, except separated	1 315	739	1 087	887	1 826	1 656	1 626	870
Separated	27	21	33	12	30	52	27	14
Widowed	34	23	25	19	44	78	46	28
Divorced	169	111	197	72	179	317	199	78
Females 15 years and over	2 287	1 233	1 544	1 283	3 049	3 336	2 492	1 354
Never married	442	245	308	213	784	756	450	274
Now married, except separated	1 322	732	988	889	1 823	1 657	1 633	870
Separated	33	16	23	17	37	70	30	9
Widowed	230	135	100	91	178	421	160	85
Divorced	260	105	125	73	227	432	219	118

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)		
		Total	Portland city	South Portland city
AGE				
All persons	211 376	193 699	62 161	22 736
Under 5 years	14 472	13 172	4 102	1 457
5 to 9 years	13 880	12 564	3 329	1 384
10 to 14 years	12 718	11 566	2 866	1 320
15 to 19 years	13 990	12 855	3 464	1 603
20 to 24 years	15 898	14 778	6 208	1 699
25 to 34 years	39 124	35 501	13 415	4 183
35 to 44 years	35 064	32 052	9 261	3 404
45 to 54 years	21 104	19 338	5 062	2 179
55 to 64 years	17 502	16 074	4 905	1 931
65 to 74 years	15 192	14 101	4 794	2 014
75 to 84 years	9 261	8 672	3 297	1 242
85 years and over	3 171	3 026	1 458	320
3 and 4 years	5 852	5 315	1 602	581
16 years and over	167 843	154 153	51 315	18 255
18 years and over	162 572	149 347	50 081	17 605
21 years and over	153 221	140 644	47 380	16 637
60 years and over	36 478	33 934	12 139	4 596
62 years and over	32 936	30 712	11 094	4 204
Median	33.9	34.0	33.0	34.3
Female	110 472	101 583	33 463	12 052
Under 5 years	7 106	6 502	1 971	738
5 to 9 years	6 706	6 065	1 629	684
10 to 14 years	6 216	5 687	1 401	616
15 to 19 years	6 921	6 381	1 830	701
20 to 24 years	8 248	7 656	3 428	884
25 to 34 years	20 141	18 331	6 840	2 181
35 to 44 years	17 806	16 325	4 659	1 743
45 to 54 years	10 730	9 856	2 590	1 174
55 to 64 years	9 368	8 661	2 750	1 071
65 to 74 years	8 745	8 126	2 880	1 184
75 to 84 years	6 036	5 654	2 313	828
85 years and over	2 449	2 339	1 172	248
3 and 4 years	2 910	2 647	780	298
16 years and over	89 289	82 261	28 201	9 861
18 years and over	86 733	79 945	27 586	9 595
21 years and over	81 902	75 428	26 047	9 142
60 years and over	22 038	20 572	7 839	2 836
62 years and over	20 166	18 849	7 251	2 618
Median	35.0	35.1	34.4	36.0
Male	100 904	92 116	28 698	10 684
Median age	32.7	32.8	31.7	32.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	211 376	193 699	62 161	22 736
In households	205 989	188 359	60 142	22 084
Householder	83 453	76 630	27 558	9 171
Family householder	55 071	50 288	14 289	5 978
Nonfamily householder	28 382	26 342	13 269	3 193
Living alone	21 252	19 743	9 777	2 408
Spouse	44 441	40 478	10 235	4 674
Child	59 449	54 177	14 743	6 230
Other relatives	6 290	5 662	1 970	697
Nonrelatives	12 356	11 412	5 636	1 312
Institutionalized persons	2 537	2 515	906	434
Other persons in group quarters	2 850	2 825	1 113	218
Persons per household	2.47	2.46	2.19	2.41
Persons per family	3.01	3.00	2.90	2.94
Persons 65 years and over	27 624	25 799	9 549	3 576
In households	26 006	24 203	8 749	3 445
Householder	17 710	16 537	6 391	2 378
Nonfamily householder	8 916	8 353	3 814	1 241
Living alone	8 559	8 029	3 712	1 195
Spouse	6 104	5 689	1 684	793
Other relatives	1 764	1 589	539	223
Nonrelatives	428	388	135	51
Institutionalized persons	1 429	1 408	695	98
Other persons in group quarters	189	188	105	33
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	55 071	50 288	14 289	5 978
With own children under 18 years	26 094	23 722	6 521	2 725
Number of own children under 18 years	45 765	41 608	11 283	4 583
Married-couple families	44 474	40 504	10 241	4 668
With own children under 18 years	20 238	18 307	4 240	2 036
Number of own children under 18 years	36 463	33 008	7 558	3 561
Female householder, no husband present	8 372	7 773	3 323	1 053
With own children under 18 years	4 874	4 536	2 012	567
Number of own children under 18 years	7 860	7 312	3 315	860
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	79 862	73 068	23 402	8 561
Never married	24 462	22 619	9 300	2 763
Now married, except separated	46 083	41 962	10 691	4 829
Separated	985	893	363	85
Widowed	1 946	1 795	671	260
Divorced	6 386	5 799	2 377	624
Females 15 years and over	90 444	83 329	28 462	10 014
Never married	22 958	21 493	9 610	2 501
Now married, except separated	46 032	41 912	10 713	4 839
Separated	1 446	1 340	568	154
Widowed	10 307	9 648	3 920	1 373
Divorced	9 701	8 936	3 651	1 147

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
AGE			
All persons	1 188	1 122	720
Under 5 years	153	145	78
5 to 9 years	108	105	61
10 to 14 years	71	68	42
15 to 19 years	75	68	40
20 to 24 years	121	118	78
25 to 34 years	300	283	200
35 to 44 years	157	148	85
45 to 54 years	76	69	49
55 to 64 years	61	58	42
65 to 74 years	40	35	24
75 to 84 years	17	16	13
85 years and over	9	9	8
3 and 4 years	53	50	27
16 years and over	843	793	535
18 years and over	815	767	520
21 years and over	757	713	484
60 years and over	99	90	65
62 years and over	86	79	57
Median	26.9	26.8	27.7
Female	460	436	284
Under 5 years	72	69	41
5 to 9 years	55	54	31
10 to 14 years	33	33	20
15 to 19 years	25	23	15
20 to 24 years	38	37	21
25 to 34 years	92	85	59
35 to 44 years	50	47	28
45 to 54 years	29	27	20
55 to 64 years	28	27	21
65 to 74 years	23	20	15
75 to 84 years	10	9	8
85 years and over	5	5	5
3 and 4 years	31	30	17
16 years and over	298	278	190
18 years and over	287	268	183
21 years and over	268	250	173
60 years and over	53	48	38
62 years and over	48	44	35
Median	25.6	25.2	26.9
Male	728	686	436
Median age	27.8	27.7	28.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 188	1 122	720
In households	1 143	1 077	700
Householder	428	402	282
Family householder	240	222	138
Nonfamily householder	188	180	144
Living alone	136	128	103
Spouse	115	105	60
Child	410	390	226
Other relatives	55	50	34
Nonrelatives	135	130	98
Institutionalized persons	23	23	10
Other persons in group quarters	22	22	10
Persons per household	2.43	2.43	2.27
Persons per family	3.11	3.12	3.04
Persons 65 years and over	66	60	45
In households	63	57	42
Householder	50	46	33
Nonfamily householder	28	25	19
Living alone	26	23	18
Spouse	8	7	6
Other relatives	4	3	2
Nonrelatives	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	3	3	3
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	240	222	138
With own children under 18 years	144	133	81
Number of own children under 18 years	338	324	184
Married-couple families	157	145	81
With own children under 18 years	97	89	48
Number of own children under 18 years	207	196	93
Female householder, no husband present	63	59	44
With own children under 18 years	39	37	29
Number of own children under 18 years	124	121	85
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	556	524	347
Never married	262	251	178
Now married, except separated	203	189	104
Separated	22	22	18
Widowed	7	6	3
Divorced	62	56	44
Females 15 years and over	300	280	192
Never married	114	110	77
Now married, except separated	102	91	55
Separated	10	10	8
Widowed	25	21	15
Divorced	49	48	37

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)
AGE		
All persons	562	516
Under 5 years.....	46	43
5 to 9 years.....	38	34
10 to 14 years.....	38	35
15 to 19 years.....	54	49
20 to 24 years.....	58	54
25 to 34 years.....	132	124
35 to 44 years.....	91	84
45 to 54 years.....	59	50
55 to 64 years.....	26	24
65 to 74 years.....	12	12
75 to 84 years.....	7	6
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	18	16
16 years and over	432	396
18 years and over	407	374
21 years and over	377	346
60 years and over	35	33
62 years and over	31	30
Median	28.2	28.3
Female	265	237
Under 5 years.....	15	13
5 to 9 years.....	11	11
10 to 14 years.....	21	19
15 to 19 years.....	24	23
20 to 24 years.....	25	23
25 to 34 years.....	61	54
35 to 44 years.....	52	46
45 to 54 years.....	32	26
55 to 64 years.....	14	12
65 to 74 years.....	6	6
75 to 84 years.....	3	3
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	8	7
16 years and over	213	189
18 years and over	205	181
21 years and over	190	167
60 years and over	19	18
62 years and over	18	18
Median	30.7	30.5
Male	297	279
Median age	26.4	27.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	562	516
In households	527	481
Householder	187	171
Family householder	125	114
Nonfamily householder	62	57
Living alone	41	38
Spouse	83	71
Child	163	148
Other relatives	28	27
Nonrelatives	66	64
Institutionalized persons	24	24
Other persons in group quarters	11	11
Persons per household	2.66	2.66
Persons per family	3.02	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	20	19
In households	19	18
Householder	12	12
Nonfamily householder	4	4
Living alone	4	4
Spouse	4	3
Other relatives	3	3
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	125	114
With own children under 18 years	68	66
Number of own children under 18 years	129	117
Married-couple families	73	66
With own children under 18 years	40	38
Number of own children under 18 years	74	65
Female householder, no husband present	40	36
With own children under 18 years	25	25
Number of own children under 18 years	51	48
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	222	210
Never married	98	92
Now married, except separated	85	80
Separated	4	3
Widowed	1	1
Divorced	34	34
Females 15 years and over	218	194
Never married	65	63
Now married, except separated	88	72
Separated	12	9
Widowed	10	9
Divorced	43	41

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
AGE			
All persons	1 867	1 807	1 071
Under 5 years	181	173	98
5 to 9 years	205	200	110
10 to 14 years	165	160	87
15 to 19 years	201	195	117
20 to 24 years	171	169	124
25 to 34 years	367	353	221
35 to 44 years	294	280	157
45 to 54 years	140	136	71
55 to 64 years	83	81	44
65 to 74 years	43	43	30
75 to 84 years	16	16	11
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	70	68	32
16 years and over	1 273	1 232	751
18 years and over	1 195	1 157	708
21 years and over	1 073	1 038	633
60 years and over	98	98	66
62 years and over	78	78	55
Median	25.4	25.3	25.0
Female	937	906	517
Under 5 years	87	83	50
5 to 9 years	106	104	49
10 to 14 years	74	72	35
15 to 19 years	105	99	56
20 to 24 years	78	77	55
25 to 34 years	181	178	111
35 to 44 years	152	144	76
45 to 54 years	69	66	35
55 to 64 years	51	49	29
65 to 74 years	25	25	16
75 to 84 years	8	8	4
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	35	34	19
16 years and over	646	624	372
18 years and over	606	587	352
21 years and over	547	531	318
60 years and over	62	62	38
62 years and over	47	47	31
Median	26.2	26.2	26.3
Male	930	901	554
Median age	24.2	23.9	23.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 867	1 807	1 071
In households	1 836	1 777	1 053
Householder	453	436	267
Family householder	362	352	204
Nonfamily householder	91	84	63
Living alone	65	59	43
Spouse	314	301	151
Child	740	721	414
Other relatives	175	169	108
Nonrelatives	154	150	113
Institutionalized persons	5	5	2
Other persons in group quarters	26	25	16
Persons per household	3.42	3.46	3.48
Persons per family	3.78	3.80	3.90
Persons 65 years and over	60	60	42
In households	58	58	40
Householder	22	22	19
Nonfamily householder	8	8	7
Living alone	7	7	6
Spouse	11	11	9
Other relatives	25	25	12
Nonrelatives	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	362	352	204
With own children under 18 years	246	241	141
Number of own children under 18 years	620	603	335
Married-couple families	257	249	128
With own children under 18 years	182	177	94
Number of own children under 18 years	483	467	235
Female householder, no husband present	77	75	55
With own children under 18 years	55	55	40
Number of own children under 18 years	116	116	85
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	646	627	393
Never married	293	285	201
Now married, except separated	313	303	165
Separated	12	12	7
Widowed	5	5	4
Divorced	23	22	16
Females 15 years and over	670	647	383
Never married	208	200	139
Now married, except separated	365	353	182
Separated	11	11	8
Widowed	47	45	29
Divorced	39	38	25

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
AGE			
All persons	1 257	1 150	513
Under 5 years	143	134	49
5 to 9 years	116	104	39
10 to 14 years	107	101	38
15 to 19 years	99	91	35
20 to 24 years	117	109	61
25 to 34 years	287	263	136
35 to 44 years	175	161	66
45 to 54 years	95	86	36
55 to 64 years	47	40	17
65 to 74 years	44	39	19
75 to 84 years	21	17	14
85 years and over	6	5	3
3 and 4 years	50	46	15
16 years and over	873	793	383
18 years and over	834	758	371
21 years and over	770	701	343
60 years and over	94	80	43
62 years and over	82	69	39
Median	26.5	26.3	27.0
Female	613	563	248
Under 5 years	72	67	22
5 to 9 years	59	54	19
10 to 14 years	51	47	18
15 to 19 years	43	41	17
20 to 24 years	50	46	23
25 to 34 years	131	122	64
35 to 44 years	83	76	30
45 to 54 years	52	48	20
55 to 64 years	25	21	9
65 to 74 years	28	25	12
75 to 84 years	14	12	11
85 years and over	5	4	3
3 and 4 years	29	27	7
16 years and over	422	386	187
18 years and over	408	373	183
21 years and over	380	347	170
60 years and over	58	51	30
62 years and over	53	46	28
Median	27.0	26.6	27.6
Male	644	587	265
Median age	26.3	26.0	26.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 257	1 150	513
In households	1 216	1 109	497
Householder	415	375	201
Family householder	248	224	102
Nonfamily householder	167	151	99
Living alone	104	95	63
Spouse	182	165	50
Child	446	409	151
Other relatives	59	55	27
Nonrelatives	114	105	68
Institutionalized persons	25	25	6
Other persons in group quarters	16	16	10
Persons per household	2.55	2.55	2.30
Persons per family	3.19	3.19	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	71	61	36
In households	70	60	35
Householder	45	41	26
Nonfamily householder	25	25	18
Living alone	23	23	16
Spouse	14	10	4
Other relatives	11	9	5
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	248	224	102
With own children under 18 years	152	139	58
Number of own children under 18 years	392	363	135
Married-couple families	187	168	62
With own children under 18 years	109	100	31
Number of own children under 18 years	269	255	66
Female householder, no husband present	47	43	31
With own children under 18 years	33	30	21
Number of own children under 18 years	100	87	58
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	460	416	198
Never married	191	175	95
Now married, except separated	208	188	73
Separated	11	8	4
Widowed	6	4	3
Divorced	44	41	23
Females 15 years and over	431	395	189
Never married	127	120	69
Now married, except separated	191	174	56
Separated	20	16	9
Widowed	31	29	16
Divorced	62	56	39

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
AGE			
All persons	210 418	192 842	61 789
Under 5 years	14 369	13 078	4 066
5 to 9 years	13 794	12 490	3 300
10 to 14 years	12 627	11 481	2 839
15 to 19 years	13 916	12 789	3 444
20 to 24 years	15 820	14 706	6 168
25 to 34 years	38 911	35 309	13 318
35 to 44 years	34 934	31 936	9 217
45 to 54 years	21 025	19 267	5 029
55 to 64 years	17 461	16 040	4 891
65 to 74 years	15 153	14 067	4 778
75 to 84 years	9 241	8 656	3 283
85 years and over	3 167	3 023	1 456
3 and 4 years	5 815	5 282	1 591
16 years and over	167 176	153 560	51 036
18 years and over	161 934	148 779	49 809
21 years and over	152 633	140 119	47 126
60 years and over	36 396	33 866	12 103
62 years and over	32 865	30 654	11 061
Median	33.9	34.0	33.1
Female	109 987	101 145	33 269
Under 5 years	7 049	6 450	1 955
5 to 9 years	6 663	6 027	1 615
10 to 14 years	6 170	5 645	1 386
15 to 19 years	6 887	6 349	1 819
20 to 24 years	8 213	7 623	3 410
25 to 34 years	20 041	18 239	6 792
35 to 44 years	17 740	16 266	4 636
45 to 54 years	10 688	9 818	2 571
55 to 64 years	9 347	8 644	2 743
65 to 74 years	8 721	8 105	2 870
75 to 84 years	6 023	5 643	2 302
85 years and over	2 445	2 336	1 170
3 and 4 years	2 890	2 629	776
16 years and over	88 957	81 962	28 053
18 years and over	86 412	79 656	27 441
21 years and over	81 603	75 159	25 911
60 years and over	21 989	20 530	7 814
62 years and over	20 121	18 811	7 227
Median	35.0	35.1	34.4
Male	100 431	91 697	28 520
Median age	32.8	32.8	31.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	210 418	192 842	61 789
In households	205 058	187 529	59 781
Householder	83 124	76 337	27 398
Family householder	54 875	50 114	14 212
Nonfamily householder	28 249	26 223	13 186
Living alone	21 170	19 669	9 724
Spouse	44 303	40 356	10 201
Child	59 106	53 871	14 635
Other relatives	6 248	5 624	1 955
Nonrelatives	12 277	11 341	5 592
Institutionalized persons	2 524	2 502	905
Other persons in group quarters	2 836	2 811	1 103
Persons per household	2.47	2.46	2.19
Persons per family	3.01	3.00	2.90
Persons 65 years and over	27 561	25 746	9 517
In households	25 944	24 151	8 718
Householder	17 671	16 502	6 368
Nonfamily householder	8 896	8 333	3 798
Living alone	8 540	8 010	3 697
Spouse	6 091	5 680	1 680
Other relatives	1 754	1 581	535
Nonrelatives	428	388	135
Institutionalized persons	1 428	1 407	694
Other persons in group quarters	189	188	105
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	54 875	50 114	14 212
With own children under 18 years	25 977	23 617	6 477
Number of own children under 18 years	45 466	41 338	11 185
Married-couple families	44 323	40 370	10 190
With own children under 18 years	20 153	18 230	4 214
Number of own children under 18 years	36 259	32 818	7 512
Female householder, no husband present	8 337	7 742	3 302
With own children under 18 years	4 850	4 515	1 998
Number of own children under 18 years	7 784	7 249	3 273
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	79 523	72 770	23 271
Never married	24 324	22 496	9 239
Now married, except separated	45 927	41 824	10 640
Separated	977	888	361
Widowed	1 941	1 792	669
Divorced	6 354	5 770	2 362
Females 15 years and over	90 105	83 023	28 313
Never married	22 852	21 393	9 553
Now married, except separated	45 884	41 780	10 671
Separated	1 431	1 328	559
Widowed	10 285	9 628	3 908
Divorced	9 653	8 894	3 622

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA		Cumberland County (pt.)				York County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cumberland County					Portland city, Cumberland County			
	Total	Portland city	South Portland city		Westbrook city	York County (pt.)	Tract 21.01	Tract 25.02	Tract 37.01	Tract 39	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 3.99			
RACE																	
White	215 281	64 358	23 163	16 121	17 856	5 464	4 444	3 881	6 525	2 561	2 762	331					
Black	211 376	62 701	22 736	15 869	17 677	5 380	4 414	3 851	6 468	2 429	2 669	314					
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 122	168	68	49	66	29	9	4	19	78	49	13					
Hispanic origin	562	282	63	41	46	9	2	1	7	8	11	1					
Not of Hispanic origin	553	288	62	41	44	9	2	1	7	8	11	1					
Hispanic origin	3	3	1	1	2												
Not of Hispanic origin	2	2	1	1	2												
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 807	1 071	266	92	60	42	18	20	28	33	16	2					
Asian	1 782	1 062	240	92	59	42	17	20	28	33	15	2					
Chinese	287	177	34	4	16	9	5	2	8	2	2						
Filipino	284	107	43	40	16	3	4	1	3	6	3						
Japanese	127	67	15	8	10	9	3	1	2	4	3						
Asian Indian	153	81	14	2	3	9	1	3	5	8	3						
Korean	214	65	51	6	13	5	1	5	5	3	1						
Vietnamese	241	157	46	12	13	11			5	3	1						
Camboodian	357	309	41		4					4	6						
Hmong																	
Laotian	60	39		15	1			6									
Thai	17	8	2		1												
Other Asian	87	52	14	4	3	3	3	3	3	5	3						
Pacific Islander	26	9	6	1	1												
Hawaiian	8	5	1														
Samoan	4	2			1												
Guamanian	12	1	4	1			1										
Other Pacific Islander	2	1															
Other race	288	144	30	20	7	9	1	5	3	13	17	1					
HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons	215 281	64 358	23 163	16 121	17 856	5 464	4 444	3 881	6 525	2 561	2 762	331					
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 257	513	165	78	107	32	17	15	15	25	39	5					
Mexican	302	124	31	16	44	6	1	1	2	3	15	2					
Puerto Rican	216	81	27	18	25	2		1	6	3	4	1					
Cuban	87	30	15	5	3	1	6			2							
Other Hispanic	652	278	92	39	35	23	10	13	7	17	20	2					
Not of Hispanic origin	214 024	63 845	22 998	16 043	17 749	5 432	4 427	3 866	6 510	2 536	2 723	326					
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons	215 281	64 358	23 163	16 121	17 856	5 464	4 444	3 881	6 525	2 561	2 762	331					
White	211 376	62 701	22 736	15 869	17 677	5 380	4 414	3 851	6 468	2 429	2 669	314					
Hispanic origin	1 958	372	130	11	101	18	11	11	11	7	60	2					
Not of Hispanic origin	210 418	61 789	22 606	15 808	17 576	5 362	4 403	3 840	6 457	2 422	2 639	312					
Black	1 188	720	288	99	66	24	9	4	19	78	49	13					
Hispanic origin	62	28	3	2	1		5			4							
Not of Hispanic origin	1 126	692	285	97	65	19	4		19	74	49	12					
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	562	262	63	41	46	9	2	1	7	8	11	1					
Hispanic origin	544	253	62	40	45	7		1	7	8	11	1					
Not of Hispanic origin	1 867	1 071	266	92	60	42	18	20	28	33	16	2					
Asian or Pacific Islander	49	24	12	2		3				5	2						
Not of Hispanic origin	1 818	1 047	254	90	60	39	18	20	27	28	14	1					
Other race	288	144	30	20	7	9	1	5	3	13	17	1					
Hispanic origin	170	80	19	12	4					9							
Not of Hispanic origin	118	64	11	8	3	5		1		4	10						

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 — Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.																
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	
RACE																
All persons.....		2 918	2 289	799	1 645	2 644	2 441	1 656	2 053	1 304	3 315	1 758	4 572	3 785	4 581	
White.....		2 798	2 188	738	1 532	2 421	2 346	1 589	2 010	1 200	3 202	1 697	4 440	3 735	4 485	
Black.....		37	45	10	37	73	28	17	21	55	19	24	17	19	21	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....		23	19	6	10	28	13	11	8	18	8	9	12	6	22	
Other race.....		23	19	5	10	27	13	11	8	18	8	9	12	6	22	
Hispanic origin.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin.....		49	30	38	61	116	55	36	11	29	74	26	94	25	44	
Asian.....		48	30	38	61	116	55	35	10	28	74	25	94	25	44	
Chinese.....		8	3	4	2	4	2	5	6	3	15	4	33	5	17	
Filipino.....		3	3	9	10	4	2	3	3	2	19	4	7	6	6	
Japanese.....		8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian Indian.....		16	3	—	3	2	3	4	1	1	6	1	5	6	6	
Korean.....		4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	1	6	—	—	
Vietnamese.....		5	—	—	10	3	1	7	3	12	3	4	9	2	4	
Cambodian.....		2	13	2	11	74	33	14	3	10	20	7	30	4	6	
Hmong.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian.....		2	—	8	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Thai.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian.....		—	2	4	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Pacific Islander.....		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	
Hawaiian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoa.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian.....		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race.....		11	7	7	5	6	1	3	3	2	12	2	9	—	9	
HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons.....		2 918	2 289	799	1 645	2 644	2 441	1 656	2 053	1 304	3 315	1 758	4 572	3 785	4 581	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....		35	34	14	14	38	30	11	16	18	20	9	29	17	46	
Mexican.....		14	12	6	4	7	5	—	2	3	6	—	11	7	14	
Puerto Rican.....		8	1	2	—	7	5	5	4	6	—	7	2	—	9	
Cuban.....		1	2	—	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	
Other Hispanic.....		12	19	6	7	20	18	4	8	8	12	2	16	10	22	
Not of Hispanic origin.....		2 883	2 255	785	1 631	2 606	2 411	1 645	2 037	1 286	3 295	1 749	4 543	3 768	4 535	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons.....		2 918	2 289	799	1 645	2 644	2 441	1 656	2 053	1 304	3 315	1 758	4 572	3 785	4 581	
White.....		2 798	2 188	738	1 532	2 421	2 346	1 589	2 010	1 200	3 202	1 697	4 440	3 735	4 485	
Black.....		2 776	2 161	736	1 522	2 397	2 317	1 579	1 997	1 189	3 186	1 690	4 417	3 718	4 448	
Hispanic origin.....		37	45	10	37	73	26	17	21	55	19	24	17	19	21	
Not of Hispanic origin.....		2	1	3	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....		35	44	7	35	69	26	17	21	50	18	24	17	19	21	
Hispanic origin.....		23	19	6	10	28	13	11	8	18	8	9	12	6	22	
Not of Hispanic origin.....		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....		49	30	38	61	116	55	36	11	29	74	26	94	25	44	
Hispanic origin.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin.....		49	30	38	61	116	55	36	11	29	74	26	94	25	44	
Other race.....		11	7	7	5	6	1	3	3	2	12	2	9	—	9	
Hispanic origin.....		9	6	7	7	4	1	3	3	2	3	2	4	—	8	
Not of Hispanic origin.....		2	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	9	—	5	—	1	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						South Portland city, Cumberland County					
	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 21.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
RACE												
All persons	3 734	601	5 464	4 372	4 162	3 520	1 091	—	6 384	3 641	3 026	2 630
White	3 594	592	5 380	4 267	4 088	3 365	1 082	—	6 236	3 553	2 992	2 564
Black	36	1	24	34	23	38	3	—	31	12	7	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	1	9	5	4	18	2	—	26	14	2	8
American Indian	10	1	9	5	3	18	1	—	25	14	2	8
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	87	5	42	59	40	96	3	—	82	54	24	44
Asian	87	5	42	58	38	96	3	—	82	53	19	44
Chinese	17	—	9	18	8	3	—	—	17	4	—	—
Filipino	2	1	3	2	5	12	1	—	8	10	5	16
Japanese	1	3	2	9	4	1	—	—	4	2	4	—
Asian Indian	1	1	9	14	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Korean	1	1	5	4	6	5	1	—	20	10	2	4
Vietnamese	7	—	11	1	3	11	1	—	17	8	2	14
Cambodian	41	—	—	5	5	61	—	—	—	17	5	5
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	15	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	7	2	9	7	7	3	1	—	9	8	1	5
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	3 734	601	5 464	4 372	4 162	3 520	1 091	—	6 384	3 641	3 026	2 630
Hispanic origin (of any race)	14	2	32	19	15	27	4	—	73	28	14	12
Mexican	—	—	6	3	1	11	2	—	24	4	7	1
Puerto Rican	2	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	12	3	2	—
Cuban	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Other Hispanic	10	2	23	13	12	15	—	—	35	20	3	8
Not of Hispanic origin	3 720	599	5 432	4 353	4 147	3 493	1 087	—	6 311	3 613	3 012	2 618
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	3 734	601	5 464	4 372	4 162	3 520	1 091	—	6 384	3 641	3 026	2 630
White	3 594	592	5 380	4 267	4 088	3 365	1 082	—	6 236	3 553	2 992	2 564
Hispanic origin	14	2	32	19	15	27	4	—	73	28	14	12
Not of Hispanic origin	3 580	592	5 362	4 250	4 078	3 343	1 078	—	6 173	3 536	2 980	2 557
Black	36	1	24	34	23	38	3	—	31	12	7	9
Hispanic origin	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	36	1	19	34	23	38	3	—	31	12	6	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	1	9	5	4	18	2	—	26	14	2	8
Hispanic origin	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	10	1	7	5	4	18	2	—	26	14	2	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	87	5	42	59	40	96	3	—	82	54	24	44
Hispanic origin	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	1	6	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	87	5	39	59	37	94	3	—	81	48	24	44
Other race	7	2	9	7	7	3	1	—	9	8	1	5
Hispanic origin	—	—	2	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	7	2	4	5	5	—	1	—	—	3	—	2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.					Westbrook city, Cumberland County				Remainder of Cumberland County		
	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 35.99	Tract 36	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 39 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 25.01
RACE												
All persons	3 939	2 257	26	1 244	16	—	3 517	3 836	2 978	5 790	—	3 166
White	3 906	2 208	26	1 235	16	—	3 469	3 783	2 913	5 704	—	3 131
Black	1	7	—	1	—	—	28	23	16	32	—	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	6	—	1	—	—	10	11	3	17	—	4
Hispanic origin	6	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	24	31	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	24	31	—	7	—	—	10	13	45	24	—	25
Chinese	9	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	45	24	—	25
Filipino	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	2	1	15	—	18
Japanese	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	4
Asian Indian	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	2
Korean	6	9	—	2	—	—	2	5	6	1	—	1
Vietnamese	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Thai	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	13	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	3 939	2 257	26	1 244	16	—	3 517	3 836	2 978	5 790	—	3 166
Hispanic origin (of any race)	19	16	—	3	—	—	5	27	17	29	—	13
Mexican	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	2	—	—	1
Puerto Rican	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	10	—	2
Cuban	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Other Hispanic	11	12	—	3	—	—	1	12	11	15	—	10
Nat of Hispanic origin	3 920	2 241	26	1 241	16	—	3 512	3 809	2 961	5 761	—	3 153
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	3 939	2 257	26	1 244	16	—	3 517	3 836	2 978	5 790	—	3 166
White	3 906	2 208	26	1 235	16	—	3 469	3 783	2 913	5 704	—	3 131
Hispanic origin	18	11	—	2	—	—	5	20	16	20	—	13
Nat of Hispanic origin	3 888	2 197	26	1 233	16	—	3 464	3 763	2 897	5 684	—	3 118
Black	1	7	—	1	—	—	28	23	16	32	—	6
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	1	7	—	1	—	—	28	23	16	32	—	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	6	—	1	—	—	10	11	3	17	—	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	24	31	—	7	—	—	10	13	45	24	—	25
Hispanic origin	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	24	26	—	7	—	—	10	13	45	22	—	25
Other race	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	13	—	—
Hispanic origin	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	5	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	8	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 25 02 (pt.)	Tract 37 01 (pt.)	Tract 37 02	Tract 38	Tract 39 (pt.)	Tract 40 01	Tract 40 02	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 44 01	Tract 44 02
RACE												
All persons		4 444	3 865	4 989	5 993	6 525	2 170	5 391	4 295	5 867	4 585	3 277
White		4 414	3 835	4 936	5 922	6 468	2 139	5 325	4 255	5 818	4 542	3 252
Black		9	4	12	11	19	4	31	9	9	10	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2	1	5	4	7	8	10	12	11	7	2
American Indian		2	1	5	4	7	8	10	12	11	7	2
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		18	20	33	52	28	18	19	11	23	21	13
Asian		17	20	33	52	28	18	18	11	23	20	9
Chinese		5	2	6	10	8	1	7	2	2	3	—
Filipino		4	—	7	5	3	10	7	3	2	2	4
Japanese		3	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	7	2	—
Asian Indian		—	—	5	11	2	—	—	1	2	5	1
Korean		1	3	—	11	2	5	6	2	8	6	4
Vietnamese		1	5	11	7	5	2	3	3	1	1	—
Cambodian		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pacific Islander		3	3	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	4
Hawaiian		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		1	5	3	4	3	1	6	8	6	5	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		4 444	3 865	4 989	5 993	6 525	2 170	5 391	4 295	5 867	4 585	3 277
Hispanic origin (of any race)		17	15	36	26	15	7	32	14	28	25	6
Mexican		1	1	3	10	2	1	7	2	9	7	—
Puerto Rican		—	—	8	1	6	3	5	9	—	4	—
Cuban		6	—	5	2	—	—	6	2	2	—	—
Other Hispanic		10	13	20	13	7	3	14	1	17	14	19
Not of Hispanic origin		4 427	3 850	4 953	5 967	6 510	2 163	5 359	4 281	5 839	4 560	3 252
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		4 444	3 865	4 989	5 993	6 525	2 170	5 391	4 295	5 867	4 585	3 277
White		4 414	3 835	4 936	5 922	6 468	2 139	5 325	4 255	5 818	4 542	3 252
Hispanic origin		11	11	27	24	11	5	22	9	21	20	19
Not of Hispanic origin		4 403	3 824	4 909	5 898	6 457	2 134	5 303	4 246	5 797	4 522	3 233
Black		9	4	12	11	19	4	31	9	9	10	9
Hispanic origin		5	—	4	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		4	4	8	11	19	4	27	8	7	10	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2	1	5	4	7	8	10	12	11	7	2
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	1	5	4	7	7	9	12	11	6	1
Asian or Pacific Islander		18	20	33	52	28	18	19	11	23	21	13
Hispanic origin		—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		18	20	29	52	27	18	18	11	21	21	11
Other race		1	5	3	4	3	1	6	8	6	5	1
Hispanic origin		1	1	1	2	3	1	2	4	3	4	1
Not of Hispanic origin		—	4	2	2	—	—	2	4	3	1	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area												
Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.												
York County												
Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47	Tract 48.01	Tract 48.02	Tract 48.03	Tract 120	Tract 170	Tract 61	Tract 200	Tract 210		
RACE												
6 905	2 398	5 904	5 636	3 082	4 302	3 311	7 678	7 789	6 494	3 573		
6 844	2 381	5 847	5 603	3 062	4 240	3 290	7 629	7 695	6 426	3 556		
20	3	19	6	4	22	4	24	44	20	2		
21	4	8	12	4	17	5	6	20	16	10		
21	4	8	12	4	17	5	6	20	14	10		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
13	8	26	8	9	5	10	18	26	31	3		
13	8	26	8	9	5	10	17	26	31	2		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3	—	11	2	2	4	3	9	6	1	—		
2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	12	7		
2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—		
3	—	8	1	1	—	1	4	6	6	1		
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7	2	4	7	3	18	2	1	4	1	2		
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
6 905	2 398	5 904	5 636	3 082	4 302	3 311	7 678	7 789	6 494	3 573		
31	4	27	18	10	26	9	16	60	25	22		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)				York County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Cumberland County			
		Total	Portland city	South Portland city	Westbrook city		Tract 21.01	Tract 25.02	Tract 37.01	Tract 39
All housing units -----	96 297	87 013	31 293	9 713	6 617	9 284	2 112	1 799	1 553	2 604
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units -----	84 580	77 696	28 235	9 288	6 349	6 884	2 056	1 664	1 475	2 492
Owner-occupied housing units -----	53 675	48 718	11 895	5 811	3 836	4 957	1 609	1 439	1 217	1 892
Percent of occupied housing units -----	63.5	62.7	42.1	62.6	60.4	72.0	78.3	86.5	82.5	75.9
White -----	53 266	48 340	11 744	5 754	3 808	4 926	1 593	1 434	1 212	1 882
Black -----	123	109	48	10	9	14	5	2	2	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	61	54	15	5	3	7	1	—	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	204	195	83	41	15	9	10	3	2	2
Other race -----	21	20	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	159	139	50	16	8	20	10	4	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	53 130	48 223	11 697	5 740	3 801	4 907	1 584	1 432	1 210	1 881
Renter-occupied housing units -----	30 905	28 978	16 340	3 477	2 513	1 927	447	225	258	600
White -----	30 187	28 290	15 814	3 417	2 469	1 897	439	225	257	593
Black -----	305	293	234	17	19	12	3	—	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	126	117	87	11	14	9	3	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	249	241	184	27	7	8	2	—	1	5
Other race -----	38	37	21	5	4	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	256	236	151	31	14	20	3	2	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	29 994	28 114	15 701	3 394	2 459	1 880	439	223	255	593
VACANCY STATUS										
Vocant housing units -----	11 717	9 317	3 058	425	268	2 400	56	135	78	112
For sale only -----	935	739	181	117	28	196	20	10	33	21
For rent -----	2 585	2 151	1 423	158	139	434	20	12	13	33
Rented or sold, not occupied -----	556	412	160	29	16	144	3	18	4	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use -----	6 747	5 248	997	54	15	1 499	7	86	23	16
For migrant workers -----	23	22	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	21
Other vacant -----	871	745	296	67	70	126	6	9	5	18
Boarded up -----	81	73	49	1	7	8	1	—	1	1
ROOMS										
1 room -----	1 730	1 589	1 168	75	62	141	4	8	3	19
2 rooms -----	4 242	3 710	2 478	267	221	532	13	17	10	34
3 rooms -----	9 644	8 702	4 615	800	633	942	104	92	43	143
4 rooms -----	18 148	15 856	5 665	2 169	1 421	2 292	280	182	126	607
5 rooms -----	19 235	17 267	5 983	1 986	1 566	1 968	402	322	180	617
6 rooms -----	17 850	16 353	5 350	2 167	1 345	1 497	593	327	293	550
7 rooms -----	11 742	10 842	3 033	1 266	708	900	385	333	315	297
8 or more rooms -----	13 706	12 694	3 001	983	661	1 012	331	318	583	337
Median, all housing units -----	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.9	6.4	6.9	5.3
Mean, all housing units -----	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.1	6.0	6.5	7.0	5.5
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.9	6.5	6.9	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5	6.3	6.7	7.2	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	55 913	50 668	10 995	5 560	3 251	5 245	1 533	1 609	1 251	1 724
1, attached -----	3 893	3 464	1 347	364	281	429	189	20	87	236
2 -----	7 924	7 426	3 637	1 199	934	498	59	56	36	71
3 or 4 -----	8 505	7 955	4 980	846	813	550	37	46	65	84
5 to 9 -----	6 507	5 987	4 048	343	536	520	64	4	91	200
10 to 19 -----	3 809	3 359	2 253	549	123	450	174	—	6	43
20 to 49 -----	2 527	2 168	1 511	205	200	359	48	47	—	—
50 or more -----	2 866	2 815	2 218	517	80	51	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	3 289	2 325	17	61	325	964	2	3	—	202
Other -----	1 064	846	287	69	74	218	6	14	17	44
Occupied housing units -----	84 580	77 696	28 235	9 288	6 349	6 884	2 056	1 664	1 475	2 492
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	21 508	19 982	9 961	2 422	1 450	1 526	377	302	280	534
2 persons -----	29 110	26 735	9 478	3 284	2 211	2 375	729	593	554	850
3 persons -----	14 881	13 661	4 267	1 713	1 217	1 220	387	336	240	477
4 persons -----	12 678	11 490	2 894	1 243	997	1 188	405	293	275	444
5 persons -----	4 576	4 169	1 111	452	355	407	118	100	91	137
6 or more persons -----	1 827	1 659	524	174	119	168	40	40	35	50
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.21	2.21	1.94	2.18	2.28	2.31	2.39	2.39	2.33	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.42	2.42	2.26	2.32	2.40	2.46	2.51	2.46	2.40	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.82	1.81	1.66	1.94	2.06	1.88	1.98	1.89	1.91	1.94
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	83 628	76 876	27 854	9 212	6 285	6 752	2 040	1 658	1 471	2 482
1.01 to 1.50 -----	732	626	259	63	55	106	15	5	4	6
1.51 or more -----	220	194	122	13	9	26	1	—	—	4
Mean -----	.45	.45	.45	.45	.48	.48	.44	.40	.38	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	41 181	38 039	9 213	4 962	2 801	3 142	1 477	1 158	1 072	1 408
Less than \$20,000 -----	143	123	33	19	9	20	1	2	1	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	499	423	115	31	57	76	8	6	—	18
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	1 367	1 180	324	206	104	187	18	21	6	42
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3 205	2 798	819	510	261	407	75	63	19	95
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	8 115	7 260	2 094	1 369	769	855	242	133	49	317
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	16 374	15 163	4 053	2 256	1 302	1 211	618	362	294	655
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	6 240	5 944	1 185	387	245	296	428	231	289	177
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2 335	2 285	309	90	35	50	75	153	160	65
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1 149	1 123	103	51	13	26	8	73	67	24
\$300,000 or more -----	1 754	1 740	178	43	6	14	4	114	187	13
Median (dollars) -----	118 300	119 800	112 200	105 600	105 800	100 800	132 900	148 900	176 900	114 900
Mean (dollars) -----	139 300	141 900	124 000	113 600	110 100	108 300	135 500	177 700	217 100	124 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	30 464	28 589	16 299	3 459	2 487	1 875	444	216	241	582
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	462	463	450	460	448	439	481	517	592	552
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	462	464	450	451	430	433	476	583	630	538
With meals included in rent -----	365	362	312	6	5	3	—	21	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	809	810	855	596	238	621	—	740	675	50
No meals included in rent -----	29 164	27 397	15 689	3 375	2 417	1 767	426	173	227	559
No cash rent -----	935	830	298	78	65	105	18	22	13	22

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 3 99	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
All housing units	1 211	1 334	225	-	1 975	971	486	925	1 709	1 543
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 115	1 241	172	-	1 674	878	427	800	1 439	1 429
Owner-occupied housing units.....	299	322	40	-	104	175	36	98	97	188
Percent of occupied housing units.....	26.8	25.9	23.3	-	6.2	19.9	8.4	12.3	6.7	13.2
White.....	294	314	40	-	103	170	35	96	95	184
Black.....	4	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	3
Other race.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	294	314	40	-	102	168	35	94	95	182
Renter-occupied housing units.....	816	919	132	-	1 570	703	391	702	1 342	1 241
White.....	783	902	124	-	1 524	669	372	666	1 268	1 209
Black.....	22	10	6	-	16	20	4	15	38	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	3	-	-	8	6	3	4	11	7
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	2	1	-	19	7	9	15	24	13
Other race.....	2	2	1	-	3	1	3	2	1	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	11	1	-	14	10	5	4	19	15
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	777	892	124	-	1 513	660	372	665	1 257	1 194
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	96	93	53	-	301	93	59	125	270	114
For sale only.....	3	8	2	-	2	5	10	3	2	5
For rent.....	58	46	9	-	270	55	39	92	213	73
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	3	2	13	-	5	3	6	7	2	23
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	11	22	21	-	20	1	2	5	9	5
For migrant workers.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant.....	21	15	7	-	4	29	2	18	44	8
Boarded up.....	-	1	-	-	2	8	-	7	2	5
ROOMS										
1 room.....	12	6	2	-	288	25	58	48	119	159
2 rooms.....	67	45	9	-	545	36	170	173	269	247
3 rooms.....	212	206	28	-	590	158	102	286	619	443
4 rooms.....	324	361	90	-	378	224	83	181	345	301
5 rooms.....	295	338	74	-	94	279	38	142	227	180
6 rooms.....	150	211	10	-	44	144	17	46	75	90
7 rooms.....	73	86	4	-	14	61	5	21	26	52
8 or more rooms.....	78	81	8	-	22	44	13	28	29	71
Median, all housing units.....	4.5	4.6	4.3	-	2.8	4.7	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
Median, all housing units.....	4.7	4.8	4.4	-	2.9	4.7	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.5	4.7	4.2	-	2.8	4.6	2.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.6	5.2	-	5.1	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.7	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.4	4.0	-	2.7	4.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	160	84	11	-	49	123	26	37	29	58
1, attached.....	10	144	1	-	17	55	1	15	17	45
2.....	214	205	16	-	56	156	32	50	70	106
3 or 4.....	437	527	12	-	257	280	57	173	281	357
5 to 9.....	198	237	27	-	209	205	82	326	594	373
10 to 19.....	92	22	32	-	225	87	62	175	442	175
20 to 49.....	25	-	57	-	391	57	25	147	260	76
50 or more.....	72	103	67	-	733	-	188	-	-	323
Mobile home or trailer.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other.....	3	12	2	-	38	7	13	2	16	29
Occupied housing units.....	1 115	1 241	172	-	1 674	878	427	800	1 439	1 429
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	366	398	68	-	1 137	254	283	390	728	804
2 persons.....	422	439	64	-	416	236	79	258	477	410
3 persons.....	158	229	28	-	81	166	20	86	145	128
4 persons.....	100	105	9	-	28	134	23	37	59	48
5 persons.....	45	50	3	-	9	56	15	20	14	18
6 or more persons.....	24	20	-	-	3	32	9	16	20	20
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.95	2.01	1.78	-	1.50-	2.28	1.50-	1.54	1.50-	1.50-
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.04	1.94	1.94	-	1.77	2.35	2.42	1.92	1.79	1.91
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.92	2.03	1.73	-	1.50-	2.27	1.50-	1.50-	1.50-	1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 097	1 227	170	-	1 643	843	411	779	1 406	1 403
1.01 to 1.50.....	15	12	-	-	12	28	9	10	13	19
1.51 or more.....	3	2	2	-	19	7	7	11	20	7
Mean.....	.47	.46	.44	-	.48	.55	.57	.50	.51	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	125	92	11	-	38	103	18	38	29	74
Less than \$20,000.....	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	2	-	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	6	3	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	18	7	-	-	2	18	-	3	2	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	27	27	-	-	5	41	2	13	2	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	38	23	4	-	9	14	3	9	7	16
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	30	23	5	-	9	15	13	7	9	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	4	5	1	-	4	3	-	3	5	10
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	9
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
\$300,000 or more.....	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	2
Median (dollars).....	84 400	86 400	106 300	-	110 000	69 000	111 100	83 300	109 700	96 700
Mean (dollars).....	87 300	103 900	109 800	-	164 900	72 200	109 000	91 400	133 300	129 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	815	918	132	-	1 569	702	391	701	1 342	1 241
Median contract rent (dollars).....	476	456	506	-	415	385	216	409	416	457
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	466	466	586	-	429	352	254	400	409	527
With meals included in rent.....	1	1	1	-	13	16	1	4	1	158
Median contract rent (dollars).....	875	513	575	-	324	233	413	444	387	1 196
No meals included in rent.....	805	903	130	-	1 530	676	389	691	1 330	1 072
No cash rent.....	9	14	1	-	26	10	1	6	11	11

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.									
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02
All housing units.....	869	1 119	766	1 522	751	1 888	1 728	2 015	1 399	239
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	802	1 047	664	1 440	722	1 831	1 659	1 934	1 376	231
Owner-occupied housing units.....	99	351	68	568	336	1 197	992	1 016	963	197
Percent of occupied housing units.....	12.3	33.5	10.2	39.4	46.5	65.4	59.8	52.5	70.0	85.3
White.....	99	349	65	559	330	1 183	985	1 004	944	197
Black.....	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	2	7	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	4	2	10	6	7	10	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	—	2	2	2	4	5	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	98	346	65	557	328	1 181	981	999	941	197
Renter-occupied housing units.....	703	696	596	872	386	634	667	918	413	34
White.....	681	683	551	849	374	615	663	904	400	34
Black.....	6	7	24	9	5	2	3	5	4	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	1	10	5	2	5	1	4	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	11	4	9	9	4	12	—	5	6	—
Other race.....	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	5	6	6	2	6	4	9	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	678	679	548	844	373	610	659	895	398	34
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	67	72	102	82	29	57	69	81	23	8
For sale only.....	3	4	8	9	2	9	11	14	4	2
For rent.....	50	32	69	47	19	30	32	43	9	2
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	15	6	6	5	4	9	5	5	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	12	1	5	—	5	7	4	2	—
For migrant workers.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	7	9	18	15	3	9	10	15	3	4
Boarded up.....	1	—	7	—	—	3	3	1	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	91	37	34	26	8	8	7	140	9	—
2 rooms.....	98	117	96	87	19	23	28	108	80	1
3 rooms.....	160	258	204	170	102	88	106	156	58	2
4 rooms.....	196	199	164	250	88	201	351	190	208	24
5 rooms.....	150	137	154	334	197	394	383	408	254	39
6 rooms.....	91	84	60	271	188	509	396	403	353	38
7 rooms.....	31	55	25	170	83	315	247	288	224	45
8 or more rooms.....	52	232	29	214	66	350	210	322	213	90
Median, all housing units.....	3.9	4.2	3.8	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.8
Mean, all housing units.....	4.1	5.1	4.0	5.3	5.3	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.9	4.3	3.8	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.6	8.5+	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.3	7.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.7	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.0	5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	43	177	41	370	302	1 108	892	842	1 019	221
1, attached.....	39	73	14	16	21	70	96	108	27	2
2.....	112	107	73	443	131	329	263	421	197	10
3 or 4.....	232	205	223	364	194	218	282	257	49	4
5 to 9.....	191	243	277	124	96	103	173	128	—	—
10 to 19.....	39	150	111	132	5	51	7	37	—	—
20 to 49.....	67	144	22	9	—	—	—	9	3	—
50 or more.....	139	—	—	58	—	—	—	184	96	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—
Other.....	7	20	5	5	2	8	13	29	6	2
Occupied housing units.....	802	1 047	664	1 440	722	1 831	1 659	1 934	1 376	231
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	349	467	302	457	195	434	460	637	303	54
2 persons.....	233	356	205	547	260	668	662	602	479	79
3 persons.....	108	116	92	228	119	339	273	323	281	37
4 persons.....	67	62	40	143	96	256	183	233	185	38
5 persons.....	28	25	19	44	32	98	56	98	89	17
6 or more persons.....	17	21	6	21	20	36	25	41	39	6
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.72	1.66	1.65	1.98	2.14	2.22	2.06	2.05	2.30	2.28
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.17	2.25	1.80	2.18	2.22	2.29	2.16	2.34	2.39	2.34
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.64	1.50-	1.62	1.86	2.06	2.08	1.91	1.71	2.05	1.96
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	790	1 037	650	1 424	709	1 815	1 652	1 927	1 361	231
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	4	11	7	10	13	5	4	13	—
1.51 or more.....	3	6	3	9	3	3	2	3	2	—
Mean.....	.51	.38	.48	.41	.45	.41	.40	.42	.45	.37
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	37	207	36	306	266	985	817	778	904	172
Less than \$20,000.....	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	1	1	2	9	9	9	7	3	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	1	1	9	9	17	28	28	20	23	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	4	1	8	16	32	59	69	75	69	5
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	9	14	10	48	85	195	179	138	182	15
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	17	24	7	152	106	516	342	399	516	51
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	19	—	57	15	115	113	122	101	37
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	35	1	15	1	40	35	13	6	25
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	24	—	4	—	13	17	2	4	12
\$300,000 or more.....	2	88	—	3	1	8	23	1	—	23
Median (dollars).....	105 200	267 900	80 000	125 300	98 000	117 000	114 100	117 100	114 100	167 200
Mean (dollars).....	114 600	303 900	83 700	132 600	101 200	124 400	129 100	119 800	116 900	193 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	703	694	596	871	383	632	663	914	408	34
Median contract rent (dollars).....	413	477	409	516	485	513	568	462	184	475
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	386	491	421	523	473	525	551	451	295	564
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	4	3	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	213	—	437	1 250	113	487	—	256	171	—
No meals included in rent.....	694	681	587	858	370	616	637	891	392	32
No cash rent.....	8	13	7	12	12	15	26	19	13	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con						South Portland city, Cumberland County			
	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 21.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
All housing units.....	2 112	1 814	1 870	1 456	1 366	—	2 579	1 515	1 443	1 007
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 056	1 630	1 809	1 369	490	—	2 492	1 461	1 384	991
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 609	1 007	1 041	731	361	—	1 259	856	673	832
Percent of occupied housing units.....	78.3	61.8	57.5	53.4	73.7	—	50.5	56.6	48.6	84.0
White.....	1 593	990	1 033	722	360	—	1 243	843	669	818
Black.....	5	4	1	3	1	—	5	1	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	10	12	5	5	—	—	11	10	3	12
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	2	1	5	2	—	5	3	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 584	988	1 033	717	358	—	1 239	841	667	816
Renter-occupied housing units.....	447	623	768	638	129	—	1 233	605	711	159
White.....	439	608	759	608	129	—	1 202	594	705	159
Black.....	3	9	2	12	—	—	10	2	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	1	—	4	—	—	5	4	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	5	6	14	—	—	14	4	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	3	4	9	—	—	16	5	3	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	439	605	756	600	129	—	1 188	592	704	158
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	56	184	61	87	876	—	87	54	59	16
For sale only.....	20	17	18	18	2	—	10	5	4	7
For rent.....	20	137	28	40	10	—	47	20	29	4
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	3	9	7	11	6	—	4	5	8	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	7	3	2	2	849	—	18	4	5	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	6	18	6	16	9	—	8	20	13	3
Boarded up.....	1	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	4	8	17	48	14	—	14	2	42	4
2 rooms.....	13	33	123	73	18	—	79	41	85	2
3 rooms.....	104	146	283	72	62	—	249	99	191	22
4 rooms.....	280	474	295	303	155	—	817	407	306	183
5 rooms.....	402	395	404	384	281	—	607	333	228	227
6 rooms.....	593	421	407	337	412	—	452	326	320	322
7 rooms.....	385	228	212	140	243	—	229	184	156	147
8 or more rooms.....	331	109	129	99	181	—	132	123	115	100
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.9	—	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.7
Median, all housing units.....	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.9	—	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.7	—	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	—	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.2	3.4	4.4	5.1	—	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 533	1 047	915	610	1 298	—	1 122	780	663	857
1, attached.....	189	74	183	121	9	—	118	79	17	11
2.....	59	96	162	301	28	—	483	202	150	74
3 or 4.....	37	113	153	256	12	—	151	216	164	56
5 to 9.....	64	191	88	112	7	—	29	125	131	1
10 to 19.....	174	176	55	4	—	—	209	105	137	4
20 to 49.....	48	102	34	35	—	—	196	—	7	—
50 or more.....	—	—	255	—	—	—	205	—	166	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2	3	—	1	3	—	54	1	—	2
Other.....	6	12	25	16	9	—	12	7	8	2
Occupied housing units.....	2 056	1 630	1 809	1 369	490	—	2 492	1 461	1 384	991
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	377	328	651	363	156	—	638	386	488	196
2 persons.....	729	603	590	476	188	—	894	521	475	340
3 persons.....	387	328	283	249	63	—	467	256	203	204
4 persons.....	405	247	190	149	57	—	346	202	151	151
5 persons.....	118	89	64	86	17	—	107	64	49	75
6 or more persons.....	40	35	31	46	9	—	40	32	18	25
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.39	2.31	1.93	2.18	1.97	—	2.18	2.16	1.93	2.38
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.51	2.38	2.21	2.27	2.00	—	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.34
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.98	2.19	1.50	2.04	1.89	—	2.05	1.99	1.53	2.66
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 040	1 616	1 798	1 341	484	—	2 461	1 447	1 380	981
1.01 to 1.50.....	15	13	11	21	5	—	27	11	3	9
1.51 or more.....	1	1	—	7	1	—	4	3	1	1
Mean.....	.44	.48	.43	.48	.39	—	.49	.46	.43	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 477	887	920	565	328	—	1 024	710	578	749
Less than \$20,000.....	1	5	2	2	6	—	4	3	2	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	8	7	10	11	15	—	3	3	3	7
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	18	31	28	31	16	—	29	36	36	36
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	75	75	83	76	47	—	100	102	57	88
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	242	259	303	233	59	—	297	243	162	285
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	618	473	438	187	88	—	529	280	291	309
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	428	29	44	20	48	—	59	33	23	19
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	75	3	10	4	29	—	3	6	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	8	1	1	—	11	—	—	4	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	4	4	1	1	9	—	—	—	3	1
Median (dollars).....	132 900	104 500	102 800	95 100	109 700	—	105 500	97 700	103 400	97 400
Mean (dollars).....	135 500	106 400	107 200	98 300	127 200	—	107 600	102 500	105 400	100 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	444	616	764	637	129	—	1 230	601	710	158
Median contract rent (dollars).....	481	546	443	452	470	—	394	478	458	492
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	476	497	456	429	466	—	424	466	428	493
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	101	2	—	—	—	1	3	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	600	188	—	—	—	413	675	413
No meals included in rent.....	426	605	640	630	104	—	1 214	583	695	146
No cash rent.....	18	11	23	5	25	—	16	17	12	11

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						Westbrook city, Cumberland County	
	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 35.99	Tract 36	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 39 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27
All housing units.....	1 542	1 105	—	514	8	—	1 307	1 591
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 495	964	—	493	8	—	1 281	1 505
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 332	477	—	374	8	—	1 081	852
Percent of occupied housing units.....	89.1	49.5	—	75.9	100.0	—	84.4	56.6
White.....	1 326	473	—	374	8	—	1 074	847
Black.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	3
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 324	471	—	374	8	—	1 073	845
Renter-occupied housing units.....	163	487	—	119	—	—	200	653
White.....	163	476	—	118	—	—	194	643
Black.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	2
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	162	473	—	117	—	—	193	636
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	47	141	—	21	—	—	26	86
For sale only.....	16	74	—	1	—	—	6	10
For rent.....	8	43	—	7	—	—	9	44
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	8	4	—	—	—	—	4	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	12	—	10	—	—	1	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	12	8	—	3	—	—	6	22
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	10	—	3	—	—	1	33
2 rooms.....	6	48	—	6	—	—	17	77
3 rooms.....	27	190	—	22	—	—	47	146
4 rooms.....	106	294	—	54	2	—	207	315
5 rooms.....	294	200	—	95	2	—	292	394
6 rooms.....	452	169	—	123	3	—	333	297
7 rooms.....	357	103	—	89	1	—	226	161
8 or more rooms.....	300	91	—	122	—	—	184	168
Median, all housing units.....	6.2	4.6	—	6.1	5.5	—	5.8	5.1
Mean, all housing units.....	6.4	4.9	—	6.3	5.4	—	5.8	5.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.3	4.7	—	6.1	5.5	—	5.8	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	5.9	—	6.6	5.5	—	6.0	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.0	3.9	—	4.6	—	—	4.5	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 348	374	—	408	8	—	1 051	736
1, attached.....	63	74	—	2	—	—	85	51
2.....	69	178	—	43	—	—	70	303
3 or 4.....	45	182	—	32	—	—	29	288
5 to 9.....	2	44	—	11	—	—	44	96
10 to 19.....	1	80	—	13	—	—	13	5
20 to 49.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	93
50 or more.....	—	146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	3	—	—	1	—	—	6	3
Other.....	11	25	—	4	—	—	9	16
Occupied housing units.....	1 495	964	—	493	8	—	1 281	1 505
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	288	310	—	113	3	—	202	344
2 persons.....	550	331	—	170	3	—	443	536
3 persons.....	285	198	—	99	1	—	275	277
4 persons.....	241	75	—	76	1	—	252	223
5 persons.....	97	35	—	25	—	—	87	91
6 or more persons.....	34	15	—	10	—	—	22	34
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.02	—	2.29	1.83	—	2.49	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.21	—	2.38	1.83	—	2.52	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.30	1.85	—	1.96	—	—	2.37	2.07
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 493	951	—	491	8	—	1 270	1 483
1.01 to 1.50.....	2	9	—	2	—	—	9	22
1.51 or more.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mean.....	.41	.45	—	.40	.37	—	.47	.48
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 216	343	—	336	6	—	919	633
Less than \$20,000.....	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	5	9	—	1	—	—	12	20
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	26	30	—	12	1	—	31	32
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	81	59	—	23	—	—	72	62
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	222	84	—	74	2	—	212	176
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	614	110	—	121	2	—	485	268
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	180	31	—	41	1	—	84	59
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	49	5	—	26	—	—	15	6
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	27	7	—	12	—	—	4	4
\$300,000 or more.....	10	3	—	26	—	—	3	1
Median (dollars).....	118 700	96 000	—	116 300	100 000	—	110 700	103 000
Mean (dollars).....	128 200	106 000	—	155 600	105 800	—	114 400	107 600
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	159	483	—	118	—	—	194	648
Median contract rent (dollars).....	517	491	—	510	—	—	519	460
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	549	472	—	523	—	—	537	434
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
No meals included in rent.....	149	474	—	114	—	—	181	624
No cash rent.....	9	9	—	4	—	—	13	20

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westbrook city, Cumberland County—Con.		Remainder of Cumberland County						
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 25.01	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 37.02	Tract 38	Tract 39 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 309	2 410	—	1 523	1 799	1 545	1 911	2 787	2 604
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 221	2 342	—	1 412	1 664	1 467	1 790	2 250	2 492
Owner-occupied housing units.....	546	1 357	—	1 024	1 439	1 209	1 587	1 750	1 892
Percent of occupied housing units.....	44.7	57.9	—	72.5	86.5	82.4	88.7	77.8	75.9
White.....	538	1 349	—	1 016	1 434	1 204	1 579	1 740	1 882
Black.....	1	3	—	3	2	2	2	2	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	3	—	3	3	2	5	7	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	2	—	2	4	2	8	5	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	536	1 347	—	1 014	1 432	1 202	1 572	1 736	1 881
Renter-occupied housing units.....	675	985	—	388	225	258	203	500	600
White.....	667	965	—	383	225	257	203	497	593
Black.....	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	3	—	5	—	1	—	1	5
Other race.....	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	3	—	—	2	2	1	7	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	666	964	—	383	223	255	202	490	593
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	88	68	—	111	135	78	121	537	112
For sale only.....	4	8	—	16	10	33	26	21	21
Rent for.....	53	33	—	28	12	13	14	50	33
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	1	—	7	18	4	4	32	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	5	—	47	86	23	69	415	16
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Other vacant.....	21	21	—	13	9	5	8	19	18
Boarded up.....	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	10	18	—	3	8	3	2	7	19
2 rooms.....	51	76	—	52	17	10	13	33	34
3 rooms.....	174	266	—	130	92	43	45	95	143
4 rooms.....	327	572	—	173	182	124	153	280	607
5 rooms.....	264	616	—	294	322	178	250	486	617
6 rooms.....	235	480	—	300	327	290	387	582	550
7 rooms.....	123	198	—	220	333	314	366	490	297
8 or more rooms.....	125	184	—	351	518	583	695	814	337
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	4.9	—	5.9	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.3	5.3
Mean, all housing units.....	5.1	5.1	—	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.5	5.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.0	—	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.4	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	5.5	—	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.0	6.8	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.2	—	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.0	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	464	1 000	—	955	1 609	1 243	1 711	2 370	1 724
1, attached.....	10	135	—	191	20	87	118	115	236
2.....	295	266	—	46	56	36	31	100	71
3 or 4.....	273	223	—	70	46	65	32	92	84
5 to 9.....	193	203	—	86	4	91	8	33	200
10 to 19.....	18	87	—	68	—	6	1	21	43
20 to 49.....	42	65	—	52	47	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	4	312	—	23	3	—	—	2	202
Other.....	10	39	—	32	14	17	10	54	44
Occupied housing units.....	1 221	2 342	—	1 412	1 664	1 467	1 790	2 250	2 492
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	327	577	—	465	302	277	273	381	534
2 persons.....	412	820	—	545	593	551	674	823	850
3 persons.....	234	431	—	163	336	319	319	460	477
4 persons.....	173	349	—	165	293	274	342	413	444
5 persons.....	52	125	—	54	100	91	122	131	137
6 or more persons.....	23	20	—	20	40	35	60	42	50
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.19	2.22	—	1.94	2.39	2.33	2.42	2.40	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.43	2.32	—	2.06	2.46	2.40	2.45	2.46	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.98	2.05	—	1.56	1.89	1.91	2.09	2.19	1.94
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 209	2 323	—	1 410	1 658	1 463	1 786	2 240	2 482
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	15	—	1	5	4	4	10	6
1.51 or more.....	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Mean.....	.47	.49	—	.36	.40	.38	.39	.40	.46
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	373	876	—	879	1 158	1 066	1 431	1 547	1 408
Less than \$20,000.....	—	3	—	3	2	1	3	1	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	5	20	—	3	6	—	4	15	18
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	15	26	—	6	21	5	12	33	42
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	31	96	—	15	63	19	41	46	95
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	117	264	—	49	133	47	115	107	317
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	150	399	—	226	362	292	467	456	655
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	43	59	—	249	231	288	313	445	177
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	7	7	—	96	153	160	175	204	65
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	4	1	—	69	73	67	92	110	24
\$300,000 or more.....	1	1	—	163	114	187	209	130	13
Median (dollars).....	104 900	102 500	—	172 900	148 900	177 500	160 700	161 500	114 900
Mean (dollars).....	113 400	106 000	—	219 100	177 700	217 700	198 600	184 100	124 700
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	674	971	—	380	216	241	181	482	582
Median contract rent (dollars).....	468	419	—	621	517	592	654	603	552
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	447	396	—	578	583	630	659	609	538
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	1	21	1	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	213	—	—	113	740	675	675	50	50
No meals included in rent.....	655	957	—	363	173	227	167	447	559
No cash rent.....	18	14	—	16	22	13	13	34	22

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.								
	Tract 40.01	Tract 40.02	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 44.01	Tract 44.02	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
All housing units.....	828	1 734	1 486	2 378	1 805	1 504	3 011	820	2 836
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	802	1 674	1 438	2 034	1 728	1 340	2 614	802	2 144
Owner-occupied housing units.....	727	1 205	1 195	1 886	1 177	906	1 941	723	1 717
Percent of occupied housing units.....	90.6	72.0	83.1	92.7	68.1	67.6	74.3	90.1	80.1
White.....	718	1 195	1 190	1 877	1 170	906	1 931	721	1 706
Black.....	1	6	2	2	1	—	3	—	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	1	1	2	1	—	4	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	2	—	5	3	—	2	1	3
Other race.....	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	5	2	8	3	1	2	1	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	716	1 191	1 190	1 869	1 168	905	1 930	720	1 703
Renter-occupied housing units.....	75	469	243	148	551	434	673	79	427
White.....	75	465	240	148	543	426	666	78	421
Black.....	—	2	—	—	3	4	5	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	3
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	4	—	—	7	5	5	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	75	463	240	148	539	422	664	77	419
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	26	60	48	344	77	164	397	18	692
For sale only.....	17	14	8	23	25	10	37	3	38
For rent.....	1	25	13	7	28	33	47	1	33
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	5	2	7	8	13	10	4	41
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	3	14	291	10	94	264	6	551
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	7	13	11	16	6	14	39	4	29
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
ROOMS									
1 room.....	3	25	6	4	3	11	40	3	49
2 rooms.....	6	34	21	15	27	46	84	8	100
3 rooms.....	36	134	61	40	177	158	255	22	281
4 rooms.....	208	307	214	190	294	230	611	107	639
5 rooms.....	203	303	344	347	330	216	607	138	625
6 rooms.....	130	299	331	457	331	225	560	197	500
7 rooms.....	101	254	245	501	290	234	390	138	299
8 or more rooms.....	141	378	264	824	353	384	464	207	343
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.8	5.7	5.9	5.3	6.2	5.1
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.9	5.9	6.0	5.6	6.4	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.9	5.7	6.1	5.5	6.2	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	6.4	6.1	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.0	4.3	5.6	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	460	1 154	1 242	2 264	1 073	1 005	2 036	742	2 251
1, attached.....	9	28	20	42	231	77	72	13	38
2.....	34	140	128	33	175	99	161	38	150
3 or 4.....	9	112	44	7	93	109	121	10	69
5 to 9.....	5	105	20	5	50	140	124	—	29
10 to 19.....	—	45	1	—	69	38	91	—	19
20 to 49.....	—	20	—	—	102	—	—	—	31
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	307	94	23	11	—	19	380	13	230
Other.....	4	36	8	16	12	17	26	4	19
Occupied housing units.....	802	1 674	1 438	2 034	1 728	1 340	2 614	802	2 144
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	157	369	172	253	377	332	522	87	373
2 persons.....	257	562	439	670	584	493	948	267	727
3 persons.....	169	295	319	443	320	227	505	156	412
4 persons.....	140	295	322	466	319	193	439	188	431
5 persons.....	58	112	139	153	99	75	144	74	135
6 or more persons.....	21	41	47	49	29	20	56	30	66
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.45	2.33	2.84	2.71	2.33	2.19	2.33	2.80	2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.52	2.49	2.97	2.73	2.66	2.39	2.44	2.83	2.58
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.02	1.92	2.23	2.44	1.85	1.77	1.99	2.53	2.12
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	791	1 659	1 417	2 024	1 716	1 334	2 581	793	2 113
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	11	19	7	11	6	26	7	28
1.51 or more.....	2	4	2	3	1	—	7	2	3
Mean.....	47	44	50	41	44	39	45	47	48
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	336	909	921	1 542	1 006	748	1 248	498	1 243
Less than \$20,000.....	2	4	4	2	1	3	5	1	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	7	10	15	14	7	2	19	4	23
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	10	23	37	38	21	10	45	8	43
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	20	32	80	47	23	15	102	28	96
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	36	158	213	131	119	38	183	66	240
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	146	332	400	476	400	129	394	190	550
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	74	204	118	347	249	173	253	104	200
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	32	85	39	168	80	127	110	56	58
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	5	42	10	94	72	76	50	26	22
\$300,000 or more.....	4	19	5	225	34	175	87	15	7
Median (dollars).....	129 600	129 300	110 800	157 800	141 700	201 600	130 700	134 600	116 300
Mean (dollars).....	137 600	145 400	119 000	194 300	156 600	239 900	154 200	151 300	125 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	62	459	222	132	542	418	640	66	407
Median contract rent (dollars).....	421	456	449	519	577	544	454	514	485
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	436	453	458	593	568	543	473	510	467
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	363	—	487	—	437	—	350	—	113
No meals included in rent.....	55	436	198	102	525	403	608	56	371
No cash rent.....	6	23	23	30	16	15	29	10	35

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.					York County		
	Tract 48.01	Tract 48.02	Tract 48.03	Tract 120	Tract 170	Tract 61	Tract 200	Tract 210
All housing units	2 531	1 323	1 346	2 050	3 569	5 668	2 362	1 254
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	2 078	1 142	1 301	1 160	2 492	3 472	2 219	1 193
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 550	916	1 082	1 032	2 218	1 951	1 961	1 045
Percent of occupied housing units.....	74.6	80.2	83.2	89.0	89.0	56.2	88.4	87.6
White.....	1 542	910	1 075	1 025	2 213	1 940	1 942	1 044
Black.....	2	—	3	2	1	8	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	2	1	2	2	—	6	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	2	3	2	2	2	7	—
Other race.....	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	4	1	2	4	11	5	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 542	907	1 074	1 024	2 209	1 930	1 937	1 040
Renter-occupied housing units.....	528	226	274	128	272	1 521	258	148
White.....	527	225	218	128	272	1 495	255	147
Black.....	1	1	—	—	2	11	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	—	—	7	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	—	1	—	—	14	4	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	525	225	217	128	272	1 484	251	145
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	453	181	45	890	1 077	2 196	143	61
For sale only.....	42	11	4	10	44	167	20	9
For rent.....	27	15	13	23	15	417	9	8
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	4	11	7	18	130	10	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	362	132	10	827	961	1 393	76	30
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other vacant.....	13	19	7	23	39	88	28	10
Boarded up.....	1	2	—	1	3	7	1	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	38	14	2	19	25	129	11	1
2 rooms.....	69	48	15	62	50	491	29	12
3 rooms.....	242	136	71	205	288	811	106	25
4 rooms.....	570	294	237	481	700	1 630	418	244
5 rooms.....	561	294	270	458	889	1 065	596	307
6 rooms.....	428	271	282	363	681	725	510	262
7 rooms.....	321	133	229	217	463	371	315	214
8 or more rooms.....	302	133	240	245	473	446	377	189
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.1	5.3	4.4	5.5	5.6
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.3	5.5	4.7	5.8	5.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	4.5	5.6	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.6	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.7	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 981	1 059	1 052	1 929	3 002	2 519	1 797	929
1, attached.....	101	15	25	13	21	399	21	9
2.....	122	44	69	41	82	408	75	15
3 or 4.....	165	49	75	14	50	504	16	30
5 to 9.....	63	25	47	10	15	476	14	30
10 to 19.....	12	10	2	—	8	445	2	3
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	359	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	62	110	69	28	346	311	421	232
Other.....	25	11	7	15	45	196	16	6
Occupied housing units.....	2 078	1 142	1 301	1 160	2 492	3 472	2 219	1 193
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	406	212	164	163	330	1 110	280	136
2 persons.....	694	399	468	386	832	1 255	718	402
3 persons.....	401	224	269	241	489	538	468	214
4 persons.....	375	216	248	237	556	394	499	295
5 persons.....	155	68	102	104	198	123	181	103
6 or more persons.....	47	23	50	29	87	52	73	43
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.41	2.40	2.57	2.63	2.67	2.00	2.74	2.77
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.56	2.49	2.69	2.67	2.75	2.16	2.79	2.83
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.98	2.05	2.20	2.38	2.27	1.74	2.38	2.45
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	2 049	1 131	1 289	1 145	2 444	3 414	2 176	1 162
1.01 to 1.50.....	25	9	11	12	38	45	36	25
1.51 or more.....	4	2	1	3	10	13	7	6
Mean.....	.48	.49	.48	.47	.49	.46	.50	.50
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 312	673	758	800	1 580	1 249	1 252	641
Less than \$20,000.....	4	2	4	4	10	10	5	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	16	19	10	7	21	27	30	19
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	41	48	25	17	61	100	57	30
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	95	99	70	64	158	217	122	68
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	270	168	153	132	353	374	306	175
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	553	253	322	304	645	377	558	276
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	183	67	124	129	199	88	151	57
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	62	10	31	63	77	28	16	6
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	38	4	10	39	33	16	6	4
\$300,000 or more.....	50	3	9	41	23	12	1	1
Median (dollars).....	115 100	100 100	115 400	123 200	111 100	94 400	107 400	103 500
Mean (dollars).....	134 400	107 300	124 900	149 900	124 100	105 400	111 300	108 100
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	518	215	206	119	256	1 510	233	132
Median contract rent (dollars).....	486	470	504	517	417	426	463	451
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	468	467	487	535	417	430	459	437
With meals included in rent.....	2	—	1	1	2	3	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	358	—	137	575	375	621	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	498	202	194	109	223	1 437	206	124
No cash rent.....	18	13	11	9	31	70	27	8

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)		
		Total	Portland city	South Portland city
Occupied housing units -----	83 453	76 630	27 558	9 171
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	53 266	48 340	11 744	5 754
Percent of occupied housing units -----	63.8	63.1	42.6	62.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	30 187	28 290	15 814	3 417
Percent of occupied housing units -----	36.2	36.9	57.4	37.3
ROOMS				
1 room -----	1 270	1 230	976	67
2 rooms -----	3 268	3 053	2 135	249
3 rooms -----	7 604	6 995	3 937	715
4 rooms -----	14 986	13 394	4 955	1 982
5 rooms -----	16 681	15 123	5 209	1 892
6 rooms -----	16 082	14 855	4 801	2 094
7 rooms -----	10 831	10 049	2 761	1 222
8 or more rooms -----	12 731	11 931	2 784	950
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	48 436	44 285	9 808	5 385
2, detached -----	3 402	3 148	1 230	325
3 or 4 -----	7 184	6 845	3 318	1 131
5 to 9 -----	7 529	7 127	4 409	794
10 to 19 -----	5 491	5 179	3 457	310
20 to 49 -----	3 047	2 822	1 849	483
50 or more -----	2 046	1 885	1 266	189
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 456	1 941	1 941	430
Other -----	3 049	2 155	14	60
Median -----	813	734	266	64
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	21 252	19 743	9 777	2 408
2 persons -----	28 816	26 461	9 301	3 232
3 persons -----	14 660	13 450	4 138	1 686
4 persons -----	12 490	11 811	2 810	1 219
5 persons -----	4 481	4 086	1 058	441
6 or more persons -----	1 754	1 589	494	165
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.71	2.40	1.93	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.42	2.11	2.25	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.81	1.81	1.65	1.93
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	82 593	75 898	27 245	9 105
1.01 to 1.50 -----	677	574	221	56
1.51 or more -----	183	158	92	10
Mean -----	.45	.44	.44	.45
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	40 874	37 744	9 098	4 911
Less than \$20,000 -----	143	123	33	19
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	492	416	112	30
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 348	1 163	313	203
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	3 181	2 775	803	507
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	8 043	7 190	2 069	1 352
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	16 243	15 036	4 006	2 234
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	6 205	5 912	1 175	382
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	2 326	2 276	308	90
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 145	1 119	103	51
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 748	1 734	176	43
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	118 400	119 900	112 400	105 700
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	139 500	142 000	124 200	113 700
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----				
\$300,000 or more -----				
Median (dollars) -----				
Mean (dollars) -----				
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	29 751	27 906	15 773	3 399
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	462	451	451	459
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	462	464	450	450
With meals included in rent -----	365	362	312	6
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	809	810	855	596
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	28 463	26 726	15 170	3 317
No meals included in rent -----	923	818	291	76
No cash rent -----				

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Occupied housing units	428	402	282
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	123	109	48
Percent of occupied housing units	28.7	27.1	17.0
Renter-occupied housing units	305	293	234
Percent of occupied housing units	71.3	72.9	83.0
ROOMS			
1 room	24	22	20
2 rooms	40	38	32
3 rooms	75	74	64
4 rooms	97	91	61
5 rooms	67	62	39
6 rooms	55	50	30
7 rooms	27	26	14
8 or more rooms	43	39	22
Median, occupied housing units	4.3	4.2	3.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.4	6.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.7	3.7	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	116	105	46
1, attached	22	22	13
2, detached	38	37	23
3 or 4	65	64	57
5 to 9	74	70	61
10 to 19	55	52	42
20 to 49	28	27	22
50 or more	16	16	15
Mobile home or trailer	11	6	-
Other	3	3	3
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	136	128	103
2 persons	120	114	81
3 persons	78	72	49
4 persons	58	54	26
5 persons	26	25	17
6 or more persons	10	9	6
Median, occupied housing units	2.15	2.14	1.97
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.79	2.67	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.92	1.94	1.83
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	413	388	272
1.01 to 1.50	8	7	7
1.51 or more	7	7	3
Mean	.58	.59	.58
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	95	87	37
Less than \$20,000	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3	3	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	9	8	6
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3	2	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	22	21	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	36	36	13
\$150,000 to \$199,999	14	11	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	4	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	-
\$300,000 or more	1	1	-
Median (dollars)	109 700	109 100	98 800
Mean (dollars)	117 900	117 600	103 000
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	302	290	234
Median contract rent (dollars)	441	444	428
Mean contract rent (dollars)	453	455	438
With meals included in rent	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	-	-	-
No meals included in rent	298	286	231
No cash rent	4	4	3

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	187	171
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	61	54
Percent of occupied housing units -----	32.6	31.6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	126	117
Percent of occupied housing units -----	67.4	68.4
ROOMS		
1 room -----	8	8
2 rooms -----	8	7
3 rooms -----	31	29
4 rooms -----	41	36
5 rooms -----	44	38
6 rooms -----	25	25
7 rooms -----	11	9
8 or more rooms -----	19	19
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.6	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1 detached -----	58	51
1 attached -----	3	3
2 -----	26	24
3 or 4 -----	31	27
5 to 9 -----	24	24
10 to 19 -----	23	23
20 to 49 -----	8	7
50 or more -----	5	5
Mobile home or trailer -----	9	7
Other -----	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	41	38
2 persons -----	58	51
3 persons -----	39	36
4 persons -----	30	29
5 persons -----	13	13
6 or more persons -----	6	4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.41	2.43
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.97	3.03
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.17	2.19
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	179	165
1.01 to 1.50 -----	5	4
1.51 or more -----	3	2
Mean -----	.59	.59
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	43	41
Less than \$20,000 -----	-	-
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	1	1
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	5	4
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	5	5
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	12	11
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	14	14
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	1	1
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	3	3
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	1	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	98	99
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	300	400
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	115	100
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	-	-
Mean (dollars) -----	-	-
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	125	116
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	451	446
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	451	451
With meals included in rent -----	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-
No meals included in rent -----	123	114
No cash rent -----	2	2

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Occupied housing units -----	453	436	267
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units-----	204	195	83
Percent of occupied housing units-----	45.0	44.7	31.1
Renter-occupied housing units-----	249	241	184
Percent of occupied housing units-----	55.0	55.3	68.9
ROOMS			
1 room-----	11	11	9
2 rooms-----	43	41	38
3 rooms-----	62	60	49
4 rooms-----	103	95	54
5 rooms-----	95	93	58
6 rooms-----	56	56	29
7 rooms-----	41	40	17
8 or more rooms-----	42	40	13
Medion, owner-occupied housing units-----	4.6	4.6	4.2
Medion, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.8	5.8	5.5
Medion, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.8	3.8	3.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached-----	172	168	65
1, attached-----	20	20	13
2-----	43	42	30
3 or 4-----	68	65	55
5 to 9-----	71	67	55
10 to 19-----	39	37	26
20 to 49-----	17	17	10
50 or more-----	12	12	10
Mobile home or trailer-----	8	6	1
Other-----	3	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person-----	65	59	43
2 persons-----	98	92	58
3 persons-----	92	92	54
4 persons-----	95	91	44
5 persons-----	47	46	27
6 or more persons-----	56	56	41
Medion, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.19	3.23	3.10
Medion, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.81	3.84	4.02
Medion, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.59	2.65	2.64
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less-----	387	371	215
1.01 to 1.50-----	41	40	29
1.51 or more-----	25	25	23
Mean-----	84	85	91
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	156	154	63
Less than \$20,000-----	3	3	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	3	3	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	5	5	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	16	16	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	33	33	29
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	73	71	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	18	18	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	3	3	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	2	2	1
\$300,000 or more-----	3	3	1
Medion (dollars)-----	111 200	110 900	105 400
Mean (dollars)-----	121 500	121 500	110 900
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	248	240	184
Medion contract rent (dollars)-----	467	470	444
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	463	463	438
With meals included in rent-----	---	---	---
Medion contract rent (dollars)-----	---	---	---
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	---	---	---
No meals included in rent-----	243	235	182
No cash rent-----	5	5	2

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Occupied housing units	415	375	201
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	159	139	50
Percent of occupied housing units	38.3	37.1	24.9
Renter-occupied housing units	256	236	151
Percent of occupied housing units	61.7	62.9	75.1
ROOMS			
1 room	13	11	8
2 rooms	27	25	17
3 rooms	58	54	42
4 rooms	104	95	42
5 rooms	80	75	35
6 rooms	56	50	26
7 rooms	41	40	17
8 or more rooms	36	35	14
Median, occupied housing units	4.6	4.7	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	8.1	8.2	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	4.0	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1. detached	152	131	38
2. attached	22	22	14
3 or 4	44	44	19
5 to 9	70	65	45
10 to 19	55	50	43
20 to 49	32	29	22
50 or more	15	15	7
Mobile home or trailer	11	11	10
Other	11	5	1
	3	3	2
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	104	95	63
2 persons	134	119	70
3 persons	77	70	34
4 persons	63	57	19
5 persons	25	23	9
6 or more persons	12	11	6
Median, occupied housing units	2.27	2.28	2.04
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.74	2.80	2.12
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.08	2.07	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	406	367	198
1.01 to 1.50	5	4	2
1.51 or more	4	4	1
Mean	.60	.60	.54
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	116	105	33
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2	2	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2	1	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9	7	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	28	24	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999	54	50	14
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	8	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	7	—
\$300,000 or more	7	7	2
Median (dollars)	114,200	117,100	114,600
Mean (dollars)	139,200	143,900	128,900
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	252	234	151
Median contract rent (dollars)	467	469	447
Mean contract rent (dollars)	475	479	464
With meals included in rent	1	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	463	—	—
No meals included in rent	246	229	149
No cash rent	5	5	2

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Occupied housing units	83 124	76 337	27 398
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	53 130	48 223	11 697
Percent of occupied housing units	63.9	63.2	42.7
Renter-occupied housing units	29 994	28 114	15 701
Percent of occupied housing units	36.1	36.8	57.3
ROOMS			
1 room	1 262	1 223	970
2 rooms	3 235	3 042	2 127
3 rooms	7 560	6 554	3 906
4 rooms	14 899	13 325	4 921
5 rooms	16 615	15 062	5 179
6 rooms	16 036	14 815	4 778
7 rooms	10 796	10 014	2 746
8 or more rooms	12 701	11 902	2 771
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.2	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	48 307	44 176	9 774
1, attached	3 383	3 129	1 217
2	7 147	6 808	3 300
3 or 4	7 475	7 076	4 373
5 to 9	5 452	5 144	3 425
10 to 19	3 029	2 807	1 836
20 to 49	2 031	1 870	1 259
50 or more	2 448	2 442	1 934
Mobile home or trailer	3 040	2 152	14
Other	812	733	266
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	21 170	19 669	9 724
2 persons	28 709	26 367	9 247
3 persons	14 596	13 392	4 112
4 persons	12 437	11 264	2 794
5 persons	4 467	4 064	1 052
6 or more persons	1 745	1 581	449
Median, occupied housing units	2.21	2.20	1.93
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.42	2.41	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.81	1.80	1.65
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	82 267	75 607	27 086
1.01 to 1.50	674	572	220
1.51 or more	183	158	92
Mean	.45	.44	.44
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	40 774	37 655	9 067
Less than \$20 000	143	123	33
\$20 000 to \$39 999	490	414	111
\$40 000 to \$59 999	1 346	1 162	313
\$60 000 to \$79 999	3 173	2 769	801
\$80 000 to \$99 999	8 021	7 172	2 061
\$100 000 to \$149 999	16 196	14 993	3 992
\$150 000 to \$199 999	6 197	5 904	1 171
\$200 000 to \$249 999	2 325	2 275	308
\$250 000 to \$299 999	1 141	1 115	103
\$300 000 or more	1 742	1 728	174
Median (dollars)	118 400	119 900	112 400
Mean (dollars)	139 500	142 000	124 200
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	29 562	27 732	15 660
Median contract rent (dollars)	462	464	451
Mean contract rent (dollars)	462	464	450
With meals included in rent	364	362	312
Median contract rent (dollars)	810	810	855
Mean contract rent (dollars)	28 279	26 556	15 059
No meals included in rent	919	814	289
No cash rent			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)			York County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BSA's in Cumberland County					Portland city, Cumberland County		
		Total	Portland city	South Portland city	Westbrook city		Tract 21.01	Tract 25.02	Tract 37.01	Tract 39	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....	215 481	197 625	64 358	23 163	16 121	17 856	5 464	4 495	3 898	6 525	2 647	2 676	320
Single ancestry.....	200 024	183 560	60 190	21 282	15 191	16 464	5 171	4 267	3 720	6 217	2 479	2 543	320
Multiple ancestry.....	113 872	104 329	35 755	11 879	9 016	9 543	2 147	2 340	2 032	3 166	1 662	1 432	261
Hispanic ancestry.....	86 152	79 231	24 435	9 403	6 175	6 921	2 423	1 927	1 688	3 051	817	1 091	59
Ancestry undclassified or not reported.....	15 457	14 065	4 168	1 881	930	1 392	293	228	178	308	168	133	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....	430 962	395 250	128 716	46 326	32 242	35 712	10 928	8 990	7 796	13 050	5 294	5 352	640
Arab.....	777	724	295	100	33	53	94	20	60	32	—	—	—
Austrian.....	420	402	143	39	15	18	35	20	38	—	9	—	—
Belgian.....	104	104	11	23	—	205	42	—	71	20	6	—	—
Canadian.....	2 651	2 446	754	336	190	205	42	101	101	101	31	39	—
Czech.....	366	347	109	59	—	19	119	26	23	151	—	14	—
Danish.....	3 016	2 777	602	260	431	239	117	117	23	151	—	5	—
Dutch.....	3 063	2 755	901	430	125	308	38	34	102	134	36	41	—
English.....	65 115	60 176	16 117	6 732	4 370	4 939	1 620	1 608	1 230	2 173	501	493	77
Finnish.....	968	886	294	124	30	82	35	11	5	140	—	5	—
French (except Basque).....	33 500	29 627	9 138	3 510	3 773	3 873	795	702	360	1 100	253	523	28
French Canadian.....	12 728	11 134	2 856	1 708	1 200	1 594	253	167	130	567	114	59	—
German.....	20 528	19 011	5 751	2 117	1 601	1 517	668	561	433	782	286	244	29
Greek.....	1 653	1 471	537	153	78	182	100	19	52	71	5	24	6
Hungarian.....	719	659	247	51	24	60	7	7	7	53	7	14	—
Irish.....	49 868	46 127	16 942	5 684	3 363	3 741	1 441	924	822	1 469	623	890	63
Italian.....	17 768	16 761	7 456	1 849	1 066	1 007	283	292	283	506	292	417	22
Lithuanian.....	881	838	344	138	45	43	25	—	25	19	30	7	—
Norwegian.....	1 993	1 793	535	102	64	200	35	110	52	117	—	15	—
Polish.....	6 135	5 545	1 955	688	339	590	110	72	195	248	67	26	—
Portuguese.....	836	751	265	37	120	85	9	37	18	27	55	37	—
Romanian.....	127	127	98	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Russian.....	2 595	2 532	1 195	182	74	39	39	70	156	103	99	32	—
Scottish.....	6 858	6 515	2 131	804	547	343	88	89	107	252	43	145	12
Scottish-Irish.....	15 507	14 366	3 938	1 733	945	1 141	458	426	442	493	107	147	37
Slovak.....	607	562	258	73	47	7	7	—	5	38	15	—	—
Subsaharan African.....	134	107	34	43	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	4 074	4 074	1 284	435	235	390	120	200	120	85	44	60	6
Swiss.....	512	449	203	72	—	63	30	14	11	21	—	—	—
Ukrainian.....	396	370	156	12	8	26	14	—	14	57	—	—	—
United States or American.....	11 066	10 144	2 505	1 292	1 076	922	179	226	213	318	113	93	16
Welsh.....	2 163	2 049	669	306	77	114	82	76	71	49	49	29	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	256	256	143	—	42	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	81	73	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	158 735	145 144	49 319	17 059	12 076	13 591	3 567	2 972	2 646	3 953	2 435	1 897	283
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	35	35	9	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	7	16	—
Central American.....	107	107	60	17	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	16	—
Guatemalan.....	36	36	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	48	48	44	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Salvadoran.....	13	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	135	135	83	7	8	24	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	30	30	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	16	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	42	42	35	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	34	34	24	—	—	24	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Portland city, Cumberland County—Can.													
		Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19
ANCESTRY															
All persons		2 982	2 227	808	1 558	2 731	2 432	1 665	2 051	1 306	3 346	1 727	4 572	3 785	4 581
Ancestry specified		2 782	2 057	763	1 355	2 468	2 271	1 407	1 934	1 167	3 112	1 555	4 289	3 608	4 397
Single ancestry		1 699	1 362	510	924	1 569	1 370	883	1 162	761	1 807	1 505	2 421	2 145	2 452
Multiple ancestry		1 083	895	253	631	899	901	524	772	406	1 305	650	1 868	1 463	1 945
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		200	170	45	203	263	161	258	117	139	234	172	283	177	184
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported		5 964	4 454	1 616	3 116	5 462	4 864	3 330	4 102	2 612	6 692	3 454	9 144	7 570	9 162
Arab		10	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	6	35	6	30	22	6
Austrian		19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian		76	—	15	25	11	29	—	13	15	38	42	55	24	76
Czech		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish		—	53	—	—	16	—	12	22	—	30	15	26	36	79
Dutch		72	—	5	8	40	73	15	65	27	69	16	51	51	52
English		582	436	260	367	377	671	266	550	217	997	410	1 263	1 118	1 243
Finnish		—	—	—	6	35	13	5	—	—	15	—	41	19	6
French (except Basque)		475	382	111	233	321	242	205	237	181	415	293	597	405	689
French Canadian		155	60	18	38	134	140	72	92	23	174	42	312	182	212
German		315	161	28	98	217	262	141	244	98	323	122	394	446	366
Greek		15	6	—	—	18	10	—	—	7	41	7	33	27	104
Hungarian		42	—	—	—	8	38	—	15	—	23	6	30	—	18
Irish		711	580	171	429	657	584	389	545	291	788	461	1 257	892	1 406
Italian		210	286	65	151	186	186	111	140	77	379	206	464	517	540
Lithuanian		23	—	—	17	25	28	25	12	9	12	20	19	17	42
Norwegian		29	13	—	8	33	25	20	6	5	23	6	62	27	91
Polish		121	6	47	11	43	110	131	74	61	111	33	111	151	200
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	9	—	7	—	—	44	30	19	13	7
Rumanian		7	—	—	9	8	—	13	9	—	—	—	27	—	—
Russian		54	—	—	—	43	26	23	68	5	110	24	215	116	114
Scotch-Irish		162	69	12	60	84	142	48	49	49	50	24	130	132	131
Scottish		125	171	27	78	184	133	60	144	103	222	136	229	240	323
Slovak		8	—	—	—	—	—	17	25	5	47	—	—	5	25
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Swedish		146	33	9	—	56	42	14	59	40	34	65	94	43	57
Swiss		11	—	29	7	—	—	—	—	—	26	6	—	—	69
Ukrainian		—	—	—	—	15	6	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	8
United States or American		150	21	63	85	93	120	134	50	94	49	45	153	174	48
Welsh		33	23	—	5	18	23	26	34	—	46	32	85	46	38
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	6	—	—	15	43	—	14	—	7	—	—	—	9
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		2 305	2 079	742	1 455	2 715	1 853	1 554	1 483	1 253	2 513	1 380	3 207	2 726	3 049
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		12	7	—	8	8	9	8	—	—	8	7	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		12	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Can.								South Portland city, Cumberland County			
	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 21.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
ANCESTRY												
All persons.....	3 718	617	5 464	4 372	4 162	3 513	1 098	—	6 384	3 641	3 026	2 630
Ancestry specified.....	3 469	611	5 171	4 211	3 944	3 214	1 063	—	5 696	3 325	2 885	2 523
Single ancestry.....	1 952	331	2 748	2 269	2 483	2 018	609	—	3 164	1 901	1 568	1 354
Multiple ancestry.....	1 517	280	2 423	1 942	1 461	1 196	454	—	2 532	1 424	1 317	1 169
Ancestry undclassified or not reported.....	249	6	293	161	218	299	35	—	688	316	141	107
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....	7 436	1 234	10 928	8 744	8 324	7 026	2 196	—	12 768	7 282	6 052	5 260
Arab.....	29	4	94	36	7	11	4	—	—	20	—	—
Austrian.....	14	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	60	7	42	54	46	29	27	—	60	53	92	21
Czech.....	30	—	—	—	18	—	10	—	—	7	17	7
Danish.....	53	—	119	66	31	33	4	—	85	50	9	9
Dutch.....	22	—	38	63	53	61	24	—	126	22	70	75
English.....	882	210	1 620	1 198	1 354	660	365	—	1 899	989	699	853
Finnish.....	18	—	35	7	24	36	29	—	56	10	9	6
French (except Basque).....	569	108	795	950	550	508	68	—	946	693	495	342
French Canadian.....	155	31	253	190	201	150	49	—	577	159	113	173
German.....	172	32	428	428	295	201	181	—	490	373	300	246
Greek.....	54	—	100	16	32	15	17	—	43	31	56	—
Hungarian.....	—	—	20	7	19	—	—	—	—	14	19	—
Italian.....	1 195	160	1 441	1 125	1 079	927	278	—	1 483	895	890	530
Lithuanian.....	593	116	820	707	374	535	62	—	383	314	266	253
Norwegian.....	6	—	23	18	5	—	—	—	—	18	54	46
Polish.....	23	25	35	46	12	31	—	—	27	6	30	17
Portuguese.....	105	51	110	91	48	145	47	—	244	40	71	130
Romanian.....	11	—	9	6	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	14
Russian.....	147	5	39	22	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish.....	102	5	88	22	17	23	13	—	62	21	49	5
Scottish.....	197	—	151	156	187	181	65	—	201	142	127	108
Slovak.....	—	27	458	151	301	257	81	—	341	190	263	251
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	7	52	6	36	10	—	7	—	—	—
Swedish.....	73	44	120	98	82	43	22	—	116	15	—	—
Swiss.....	4	—	30	—	10	6	—	—	8	58	65	65
United States or American.....	9	—	14	21	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Welsh.....	84	41	179	191	385	78	46	—	7	—	5	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	6	—	82	13	42	13	4	—	385	343	172	116
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	5	4	11	—	—	—	47	61	37	45
Other ancestries.....	2 751	373	3 567	2 917	3 029	2 975	778	—	5 007	2 694	1 974	1 821
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.					Westbrook city, Cumberland County				Remainder of Cumberland County		
	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 35.99	Tract 36	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 39 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 25.01
ANCESTRY												
All persons.....	3 939	2 309	17	1 184	33	—	3 517	3 836	2 978	5 790	—	3 115
Ancestry specified.....	3 668	2 017	4	1 131	33	—	3 321	3 615	2 811	5 444	—	2 939
Single ancestry.....	2 122	1 173	4	584	9	—	2 075	2 335	1 665	2 941	—	1 731
Multiple ancestry.....	1 546	844	—	547	24	—	1 246	1 280	1 146	2 503	—	1 208
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	271	292	13	53	—	—	196	221	167	346	—	176
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	7 878	4 618	34	2 348	66	—	7 034	7 672	5 956	11 580	—	6 230
Arab.....	27	14	—	5	—	—	8	—	25	8	—	6
Austrian.....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	20
Belgian.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Canadian.....	54	49	—	7	—	—	41	75	28	46	—	44
Czech.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish.....	76	31	—	—	—	—	88	70	80	193	—	56
Dutch.....	54	77	—	6	—	—	46	42	29	8	—	102
English.....	1 184	605	—	503	—	—	985	853	982	1 550	—	1 224
Finnish.....	29	14	—	—	—	—	8	—	22	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	531	375	—	104	24	—	816	896	611	1 450	—	175
French Canadian.....	251	96	—	12	5	—	356	661	134	557	—	120
German.....	342	189	—	177	—	—	337	225	259	339	—	39
Greek.....	—	23	—	—	—	—	13	29	24	12	—	29
Hungarian.....	18	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	5	10	—	18
Irish.....	1 157	471	—	252	6	—	655	594	752	1 362	—	631
Italian.....	347	194	—	92	—	—	184	240	163	479	—	225
Lithuanian.....	—	15	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—
Norwegian.....	5	6	—	11	—	—	3	21	30	10	—	48
Polish.....	86	63	—	54	—	—	120	77	51	91	—	111
Portuguese.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	12	28	7	73	—	20
Romanian.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	6	5	—	34	—	—	30	—	23	21	—	94
Scotch-Irish.....	105	77	4	40	—	—	68	117	128	234	—	35
Scottish.....	372	167	—	145	4	—	256	149	200	340	—	277
Slovak.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	7	17	—	—
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	20	41	—	19	—	—	83	55	21	76	—	66
Swiss.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	20
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
United States or American.....	123	91	—	62	—	—	8	505	128	382	—	168
Welsh.....	79	37	—	—	—	—	5	18	15	39	—	35
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	5	22	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Other ancestries.....	2 854	1 851	30	801	27	—	2 745	2 993	2 201	4 137	—	2 249
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.									
ANCESTRY	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 37.02	Tract 38	Tract 39 (pt.)	Tract 40.01	Tract 40.02	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 44.01	Tract 44.02
ANCESTRY											
All persons.....	4 495	3 865	4 989	5 993	6 525	2 137	5 424	4 310	5 859	4 590	3 272
Ancestry specified.....	4 267	3 687	4 647	5 647	6 217	2 053	4 964	3 984	5 438	4 088	3 069
Single ancestry.....	2 340	2 023	2 734	2 810	3 166	1 126	2 814	2 370	2 891	2 348	1 728
Multiple ancestry.....	1 927	1 664	1 913	2 837	3 058	84	2 150	1 614	2 547	1 840	1 361
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	228	178	342	346	308	—	460	326	421	402	183
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported.....	8 990	7 730	9 978	11 986	13 050	4 274	10 848	8 620	11 718	9 180	6 544
Arab.....	20	60	13	67	32	10	23	—	8	26	—
Austrian.....	20	38	7	—	—	—	11	—	40	—	—
Belgian.....	—	—	7	—	20	—	—	—	30	—	—
Canadian.....	101	71	100	87	101	21	61	44	40	48	22
Czech.....	26	23	30	21	—	—	—	19	24	26	26
Danish.....	117	23	56	54	151	54	68	49	81	90	83
Dutch.....	34	102	52	68	134	50	97	63	32	62	63
English.....	1 608	1 230	1 836	1 786	2 173	846	1 861	1 492	2 256	1 675	1 403
Finnish.....	11	5	49	28	40	—	21	16	21	27	38
French (except Basque).....	702	336	454	1 070	1 100	387	916	600	536	380	305
French Canadian.....	167	125	145	440	567	146	369	321	274	297	168
German.....	561	433	417	664	782	242	608	436	840	507	439
Greek.....	19	52	12	36	71	48	33	—	36	39	7
Hungarian.....	17	12	53	—	—	—	—	6	61	15	5
Irish.....	924	816	1 350	1 595	1 469	472	1 007	815	962	982	563
Italian.....	292	283	354	609	506	85	291	220	279	435	113
Lithuanian.....	—	25	—	22	19	—	32	11	9	7	—
Ukrainian.....	110	48	50	117	117	17	14	37	124	27	72
Norwegian.....	72	195	262	239	248	24	83	49	185	68	—
Polish.....	37	18	17	25	27	13	14	12	42	85	22
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	70	156	96	169	103	—	19	—	81	85	24
Scotch-Irish.....	89	107	204	173	252	73	182	113	257	82	139
Scottish.....	426	438	315	391	493	271	482	307	624	396	327
Slovak.....	—	5	21	8	38	—	21	7	36	25	17
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	200	120	128	133	85	44	107	60	191	117	97
Swiss.....	14	11	9	10	21	30	—	—	33	8	12
Ukrainian.....	—	14	18	—	37	—	5	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	226	213	157	173	318	109	281	588	277	216	133
Welsh.....	76	71	31	64	49	25	27	33	34	52	29
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	6	—	—	—	—	23	—	42	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	—
Other ancestries.....	2 972	2 619	3 587	3 810	3 953	1 266	4 111	3 262	4 093	3 323	2 282
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	26	—	—	6	—	14	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	14	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.						York County				
	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47	Tract 48.01	Tract 48.02	Tract 48.03	Tract 120	Tract 170	Tract 61	Tract 200	Tract 210
ANCESTRY											
All persons	6 905	2 406	5 904	5 658	3 060	4 287	3 311	7 878	7 789	6 494	3 573
Ancestry specified	6 408	2 240	5 473	5 152	2 842	3 793	2 992	6 877	7 305	5 845	3 314
Single ancestry	3 754	1 177	3 025	2 778	1 666	2 119	1 556	3 702	4 063	3 472	2 008
Multiple ancestry	2 654	1 063	2 448	2 374	1 176	1 674	1 436	3 175	3 242	2 373	1 306
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	497	166	431	506	218	494	319	1 001	484	649	259
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	13 810	4 812	11 808	11 316	6 120	8 574	6 622	15 756	15 578	12 988	7 146
Arab	—	3	—	—	—	—	19	9	53	—	—
Austrian	31	2	17	10	—	—	—	9	7	11	—
Belgian	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	53	18	68	67	15	23	123	59	91	65	49
Czech	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	80	47	94	106	57	39	17	162	135	94	10
Dutch	147	12	32	37	27	44	66	75	136	124	48
English	2 529	918	2 249	1 975	965	1 382	933	2 616	1 597	2 017	1 325
Finnish	36	16	56	15	7	21	29	7	40	42	—
French (except Basque)	802	225	969	836	732	839	591	1 251	1 871	1 322	680
French Canadian	342	110	214	376	106	293	161	443	1 000	350	244
German	642	266	693	549	248	319	381	617	805	415	297
Greek	27	26	41	27	45	—	30	28	98	53	31
Hungarian	22	8	20	39	—	5	—	30	32	28	—
Irish	1 444	563	1 275	1 302	678	834	644	1 812	1 879	1 172	690
Italian	373	76	333	401	264	288	415	548	497	315	195
Lithuanian	28	4	34	30	22	—	44	7	43	—	—
Norwegian	98	4	98	93	5	46	—	76	57	96	47
Polish	114	67	130	218	111	139	29	134	329	231	30
Portuguese	—	6	6	31	—	10	—	29	41	33	11
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	93	13	26	—	—	11	—	18	—	17	7
Scottish-Irish	265	135	200	201	107	61	131	227	39	144	79
Scottish	496	240	437	360	248	273	307	642	412	414	315
Slovak	7	10	8	—	—	13	—	18	30	15	—
Subsaharan African	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	27	—	—
Swedish	133	87	125	98	49	72	75	133	139	119	132
Swiss	—	14	—	21	5	—	—	9	58	5	—
Ukrainian	—	10	18	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	565	210	307	316	172	242	127	473	10	16	—
Welsh	45	37	108	37	7	56	55	126	206	447	269
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	49	25
Yugoslavian	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	5 172	1 622	4 175	4 069	2 208	3 450	2 384	6 083	8	5 282	2 637
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	9	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	9	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)				York County (pt.)	Totols for split tracts/BNAs in Cumberland County			
		Total	Portland city	South Portland city	Westbrook city		Tract 21.01	Tract 25.02	Tract 37.01	Tract 39.01
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	215 481	197 625	64 358	23 163	16 121	17 856	5 464	4 495	3 898	6 525
Native	208 284	190 761	61 065	22 234	15 744	17 523	5 270	4 370	3 817	6 390
Foreign born	7 197	6 864	3 293	929	377	333	194	125	81	135
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	862	733	421	87	95	129	27	8	—	9
Persons 5 years and over	200 550	184 014	60 050	21 661	15 001	16 536	5 030	4 217	3 615	6 066
In linguistically isolated households	1 639	1 461	910	122	153	178	65	15	—	19
Speak a language other than English	11 413	10 139	4 021	1 100	1 340	1 274	334	182	149	306
Do not speak English "very well"	3 423	3 074	1 609	308	339	349	79	21	28	56
Speak Spanish	892	892	350	159	25	—	37	—	15	27
Do not speak English "very well"	229	229	107	57	8	—	6	—	—	7
Linguistically isolated	35	35	27	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	1 228	1 175	656	126	49	53	6	—	34	—
Do not speak English "very well"	706	688	462	76	42	18	6	—	11	—
Linguistically isolated	386	377	242	42	42	9	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	51 558	47 511	14 137	5 376	3 818	4 047	1 377	947	1 010	1 508
Preprimary school	4 430	4 070	1 352	420	227	360	195	116	93	157
Public school	2 712	2 456	905	264	159	256	84	59	35	84
Elementary or high school	32 190	29 368	7 600	3 527	2 728	2 822	884	583	719	991
Public school	30 160	27 471	7 042	3 266	2 605	2 689	800	541	643	936
College	14 938	14 073	5 185	1 429	863	865	298	248	198	360
Public college	10 900	10 280	3 815	1 125	740	620	194	133	145	283
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	142 683	130 924	43 379	15 536	10 515	11 759	3 634	3 190	2 645	4 419
Less than 9th grade	7 259	6 492	2 888	646	784	767	115	110	22	306
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 997	12 318	4 402	1 613	1 435	1 679	276	195	58	434
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	44 574	40 521	12 487	5 680	4 163	4 053	916	796	473	1 474
Some college, no degree	25 298	23 121	7 529	2 922	1 792	2 177	742	585	422	814
Associate degree	12 053	11 164	3 229	1 344	935	889	385	255	248	460
Bachelor's degree	26 588	24 942	8 724	2 391	980	1 646	868	738	915	687
Graduate or professional degree	12 914	12 366	4 120	940	426	548	332	511	507	244
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.1	85.6	83.2	85.5	78.9	79.2	89.2	90.4	97.0	83.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.7	28.5	29.6	21.4	13.4	18.7	33.0	39.2	53.8	21.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	230	232	291	188	348	205	133	87	142	172
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 030	1 005	818	1 094	1 193	1 284	964	935	774	1 025
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 683	1 666	1 488	1 643	1 751	1 865	1 779	1 931	1 819	1 567
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	200 550	184 014	60 050	21 661	15 001	16 536	5 030	4 217	3 615	6 066
Same house	105 893	96 442	27 110	12 463	8 027	9 451	2 599	2 646	1 880	3 314
Different house in United States	92 824	85 766	31 718	9 091	6 892	7 058	2 378	1 532	1 719	2 728
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	22 185	21 523	13 640	1 868	1 169	662	903	282	161	461
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	31 760	28 866	4 692	3 633	3 609	2 894	538	637	662	1 406
Different MSA/PMSA	23 481	21 809	8 165	2 000	1 138	1 672	682	493	692	509
Not in on MSA/PMSA	15 398	13 568	5 221	1 590	976	1 830	255	120	204	352
Abroad	1 833	1 806	1 222	107	82	27	53	39	16	24
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	135 475	127 686	64 358	23 163	16 121	7 789	5 464	—	3 898	2 619
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	70 007	65 367	27 842	14 585	8 293	4 640	4 226	—	2 649	1 832
Rural population	80 066	69 939	—	—	—	10 067	—	4 495	—	3 906
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	27 697	24 794	—	—	—	2 903	—	1 307	—	1 099
On farms	602	496	—	—	—	106	—	73	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	109 989	100 817	32 731	12 079	8 176	9 172	2 802	2 331	1 931	3 485
Car, truck, or van	97 236	88 660	26 032	10 979	7 508	8 576	2 565	2 169	1 816	3 314
Drove alone	84 562	77 361	22 206	9 651	6 268	7 201	2 275	2 005	1 624	2 917
Carpooled	12 674	11 299	3 826	1 328	1 240	1 375	290	164	192	397
Public transportation (including taxicab)	2 009	1 957	1 335	286	166	52	52	7	13	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	1 645	1 602	1 020	276	166	43	40	—	8	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	223	223	187	6	—	—	—	7	5	—
Walked	6 024	5 882	4 046	379	245	142	71	49	22	42
Other means	1 018	949	434	111	30	69	19	9	27	47
Worked at home	3 702	3 369	884	324	227	333	95	97	53	82
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.09	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	18.3	15.8	15.7	16.6	24.8	17.0	17.9	18.2	17.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	4 982	4 355	1 187	531	469	627	85	126	64	136
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	21 207	18 949	4 998	2 202	1 952	2 258	541	417	236	666
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	36 860	34 185	10 922	3 888	2 551	2 675	1 135	906	767	1 264
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	18 253	17 093	6 365	2 126	1 061	1 160	468	419	438	543
All other times	24 985	22 866	8 375	3 008	1 916	2 119	478	366	373	794
Worked in MSA of residence	98 912	92 138	30 340	11 354	7 784	6 774	2 578	2 151	1 737	3 137
Portland city	50 028	47 893	22 587	5 738	3 269	2 135	1 846	1 093	962	1 347
Cape Elizabeth town	1 375	1 343	202	241	65	32	19	7	249	8
Cumberland town	1 017	999	135	36	27	18	11	45	—	40
Area 04	2 038	2 026	98	19	14	12	24	46	—	13
Falmouth town	2 819	2 762	657	174	101	57	94	445	26	19
Freeport town	2 485	2 460	395	44	37	25	26	24	15	—
Garham town	3 019	2 548	254	119	172	471	23	18	19	74
Area 08	2 348	1 463	89	27	43	885	18	—	—	—
South Portland city	13 420	12 406	3 246	3 690	1 076	1 014	221	177	282	603
Westbrook city	8 531	7 804	1 459	504	2 616	727	207	139	71	191
Windham town	3 536	3 411	171	50	82	125	20	20	12	18
Yarmouth town	2 503	2 495	237	76	37	8	22	77	—	—
Old Orchard Beach town	773	122	9	15	34	651	—	—	12	10
Scarborough town	5 020	4 406	801	621	211	614	47	60	89	814
Worked outside MSA of residence	11 077	8 679	2 391	725	392	2 398	224	180	194	348
Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	1 103	1 059	243	63	85	44	11	26	19	21
Area 16	2 534	1 228	434	113	46	1 306	48	45	46	108
Area 17	1 588	960	292	100	35	628	5	—	4	79
Brunswick town	843	843	139	94	48	—	—	—	6	10
Area 19	766	702	67	33	6	64	—	—	11	9
Sagadahoc County	705	682	182	60	29	23	36	5	6	35
Worked elsewhere	3 538	3 205	1 034	262	143	333	124	104	102	86

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 3.99	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 647	2 676	320	—	2 982	2 227	808	1 558	2 731	2 432
Native	2 450	2 595	284	—	2 829	2 159	774	1 483	2 353	2 264
Foreign born	197	81	36	—	153	68	34	75	378	168
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	22	10	14	—	8	5	19	7	43	19
Persons 5 years and over	2 380	2 547	299	—	2 934	1 959	768	1 437	2 586	2 332
In linguistically isolated households	37	16	36	—	25	5	19	7	209	24
Speak a language other than English	192	138	36	—	164	78	56	47	382	175
Do not speak English "very well"	101	25	36	—	35	25	27	16	226	90
Speak Spanish	21	59	—	—	34	13	16	—	15	—
Do not speak English "very well"	16	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	18	8	19	150	78
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	13	8	9	123	63
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	114	16
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	477	599	78	—	630	546	151	329	482	445
Preprimary school	32	36	16	—	20	68	13	17	36	20
Public school	32	23	11	—	11	68	13	—	36	13
Elementary or high school	276	355	44	—	86	378	118	88	237	149
Public school	270	343	44	—	73	373	118	88	211	121
College	169	208	18	—	524	100	20	224	209	276
Public college	131	145	11	—	434	82	20	171	172	181
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 766	1 821	216	—	2 114	1 164	535	880	1 850	1 646
Less than 9th grade	158	106	—	—	190	209	130	118	304	84
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	174	200	46	—	304	200	144	77	306	168
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	598	558	53	—	520	483	137	174	417	312
Some college, no degree	270	296	21	—	462	104	52	255	296	359
Associate degree	107	96	—	—	130	42	3	59	100	130
Bachelor's degree	359	357	53	—	371	95	64	155	265	400
Graduate or professional degree	100	208	21	—	137	31	5	42	162	193
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.2	83.2	73.6	—	76.6	64.9	48.8	77.8	67.0	84.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.0	31.0	34.3	—	24.0	10.8	12.9	22.4	23.1	36.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	230	104	184	—	523	1 205	440	273	290	249
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	886	606	1 234	—	293	1 826	1 268	629	675	430
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 142	1 346	1 656	—	623	2 538	2 423	1 314	1 122	1 485
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 380	2 547	299	—	2 934	1 959	768	1 437	2 586	2 332
Same house	1 007	1 040	112	—	672	736	264	272	487	675
Different house in United States	1 325	1 475	174	—	1 986	1 217	475	1 158	1 848	1 619
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	536	900	97	—	619	798	301	394	847	431
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	97	136	—	—	221	80	14	200	245	167
Different MSA/PMSA	467	264	34	—	648	122	114	238	500	631
Not in an MSA/PMSA	225	175	18	—	498	217	46	326	256	390
Abroad	48	32	13	—	76	6	29	7	251	38
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 647	2 676	320	—	2 982	2 227	808	1 558	2 731	2 432
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	653	614	56	—	185	509	113	87	51	345
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 303	1 535	189	—	1 550	728	214	763	1 337	1 355
Car, truck, or van	1 048	1 210	127	—	891	424	101	509	670	771
Drive alone	889	967	84	—	786	286	56	350	556	689
Carpooled	159	243	43	—	105	138	45	159	114	82
Public transportation (including taxicab)	72	79	5	—	123	61	34	38	137	19
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	60	68	5	—	109	42	25	38	116	19
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	126	198	57	—	476	220	70	155	444	425
Other means	17	21	—	—	22	6	9	37	37	83
Worked at home	40	27	—	—	38	17	—	24	49	57
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.13	1.20	—	1.07	1.24	1.33	1.20	1.10	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.3	16.0	15.1	—	16.3	15.0	17.9	15.7	16.4	15.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	61	22	10	—	106	69	11	61	37	20
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	189	263	53	—	207	204	49	136	225	110
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	444	446	41	—	447	119	89	241	343	410
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	240	300	43	—	213	112	8	60	290	375
All other times	329	477	42	—	539	207	57	241	393	383
Worked in MSA of residence	1 212	1 412	167	—	1 407	695	214	653	1 310	1 252
Portland city	894	1 087	96	—	1 043	568	163	542	960	1 029
Cape Elizabeth town	13	7	6	—	21	—	—	—	5	6
Cumberland town	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
Area 04	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Falmouth town	53	27	5	—	20	21	7	11	32	16
Freeport town	10	8	21	—	13	13	—	20	17	16
Garham town	6	16	9	—	12	11	—	—	—	19
Area 08	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
South Portland city	127	148	18	—	178	59	3	38	182	119
Westbrook city	66	49	12	—	84	5	—	19	31	—
Windham town	6	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	7	—
Yarmouth town	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	23	22	—
Old Orchard Beach town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Scarborough town	14	31	—	—	36	18	31	—	31	34
Worked outside MSA of residence	91	123	22	—	143	33	—	110	27	103
Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	—	9	—	—	35	7	—	8	14	7
Area 16	31	7	—	—	10	—	—	13	—	24
Area 17	21	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Brunswick town	—	14	10	—	11	—	—	7	7	—
Area 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc County	—	7	—	—	12	—	—	33	—	6
Worked elsewhere	39	74	—	—	75	26	—	49	6	51

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.									
	Troct 12	Troct 13	Troct 14	Troct 15	Troct 16	Troct 17	Troct 18	Troct 19	Troct 20.01	Troct 20.02
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 665	2 051	1 306	3 346	1 727	4 572	3 785	4 581	3 718	617
Native	1 542	1 970	1 211	3 077	1 680	4 417	3 636	4 452	3 481	591
Foreign born	123	81	95	269	47	155	149	129	237	26
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	39	—	14	53	—	6	6	27	31	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 526	1 982	1 218	3 196	1 570	4 263	3 534	4 282	3 431	574
In linguistically isolated households	58	—	14	99	—	13	6	35	62	—
Speak a language other than English	101	55	101	293	68	269	199	223	251	27
Do not speak English "very well"	71	14	47	141	26	56	30	83	157	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	8	15	15	13	11	11	10	14
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	7	8	13	11	—	4	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	11	—	17	85	—	28	—	10	76	—
Do not speak English "very well"	11	—	11	45	—	11	—	—	50	—
Linguistically isolated	7	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	372	431	243	821	413	1 081	740	1 043	842	127
Preprimary school	8	36	—	30	44	105	49	139	132	21
Public school	8	25	—	11	34	41	37	101	70	—
Elementary or high school	253	162	114	259	256	617	429	591	555	88
Public school	253	123	114	253	238	590	349	581	467	64
College	111	233	129	532	113	359	262	313	155	18
Public college	101	140	84	474	113	263	158	255	130	12
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 065	1 488	826	2 324	1 119	3 177	2 717	3 169	2 508	459
Less than 9th grade	82	33	146	78	44	79	77	87	216	12
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	171	89	107	123	184	185	197	156	314	12
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	209	223	259	605	368	1 016	750	849	745	76
Some college, no degree	187	274	138	401	247	514	459	469	396	85
Associate degree	74	91	60	208	121	208	197	318	216	6
Bachelor's degree	254	430	105	617	76	726	661	847	450	200
Graduate or professional degree	88	348	11	292	79	449	376	443	171	68
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.2	91.8	69.4	91.4	79.6	91.7	89.9	92.3	78.9	94.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	32.1	52.3	14.0	39.1	13.9	37.0	38.2	40.7	24.8	58.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	619	—	310	137	295	120	229	116	493	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	981	308	912	522	1 281	998	530	767	1 084	794
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	566	1 294	1 435	1 211	1 567	1 350	1 142	1 552	1 722	1 427
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 526	1 982	1 218	3 196	1 570	4 263	3 534	4 282	3 431	574
Same house	540	779	374	1 210	835	2 551	1 624	2 261	2 061	318
Different house in United States	922	1 192	754	1 869	699	1 631	1 864	2 016	1 321	250
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	431	321	313	658	328	622	646	770	823	112
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	117	167	109	234	139	334	415	295	177	48
Different MSA/PMSA	222	502	177	516	129	408	545	592	231	79
Not in on MSA/PMSA	152	202	155	461	103	267	258	359	90	11
Abroad	64	11	90	117	36	81	46	5	49	6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 665	2 051	1 306	3 346	1 727	4 572	3 785	4 581	3 718	617
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	158	737	102	939	759	2 854	2 219	2 400	2 736	326
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	749	1 230	695	1 889	845	2 549	2 093	2 535	1 654	324
Car, truck, or van	534	845	454	1 505	750	2 174	1 875	2 251	1 512	288
Drove alone	435	726	340	1 308	644	1 898	1 648	1 995	1 298	253
Carpooled	99	119	114	197	106	276	227	256	214	35
Public transportation (including taxicab)	13	21	34	62	21	120	36	47	5	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	13	15	28	52	21	109	36	47	5	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	135	315	187	239	62	166	97	134	107	8
Other means	35	7	14	32	—	14	24	22	—	6
Worked at home	32	42	6	51	12	75	61	81	30	15
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.08	1.17	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.8	14.0	13.5	15.3	14.7	13.6	15.0	15.2	16.5	14.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	7	29	19	53	56	138	23	54	108	7
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	114	140	105	219	115	321	236	341	242	36
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	241	455	176	588	309	780	721	889	569	128
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	128	304	111	406	107	602	551	578	268	77
All other times	227	260	278	572	246	633	501	592	437	61
Worked in MSA of residence	712	1 120	683	1 720	805	2 425	1 932	2 356	1 530	299
Portland city	530	878	559	1 330	518	1 849	1 435	1 759	1 013	232
Cape Elizabeth town	—	6	8	32	13	7	6	17	5	—
Cumberland town	—	9	—	—	—	25	13	—	—	—
Area 04	—	6	—	—	—	13	5	—	—	—
Falmouth town	9	24	—	27	—	17	49	30	28	—
Freeport town	18	20	19	35	11	18	21	33	8	—
Gorham town	7	5	—	14	—	—	20	29	18	8
Area 08	—	—	—	—	6	6	3	15	6	—
South Portland city	133	85	65	153	168	253	217	263	190	38
Westbrook city	9	23	6	83	56	110	77	96	180	6
Windham town	6	21	—	6	—	—	—	46	6	—
Yarmouth town	—	—	10	22	11	12	9	15	32	15
Old Orchard Beach town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarborough town	—	43	16	24	16	115	77	53	35	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	37	110	12	169	40	124	161	179	124	25
Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	—	5	—	12	—	6	6	34	20	—
Area 16	12	39	—	31	29	29	34	14	4	12
Area 17	8	—	12	22	7	18	20	29	28	13
Brunswick town	—	17	—	9	—	—	6	20	6	—
Area 19	—	7	—	—	4	—	15	19	—	—
Sagadahoc County	—	15	—	—	—	11	6	19	—	—
Worked elsewhere	17	27	—	95	—	60	74	55	66	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						South Portland city, Cumberland County			
	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 21.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 464	4 372	4 162	3 513	1 098	—	6 384	3 641	3 026	2 630
Native	5 270	4 129	4 006	3 326	1 086	—	6 147	3 455	2 875	2 511
Foreign born	194	243	156	187	12	—	237	186	151	119
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	27	22	24	25	—	—	16	6	9	28
Persons 5 years and over	5 030	4 030	3 909	3 233	1 030	—	5 961	3 370	2 858	2 456
In linguistically isolated households	65	36	36	108	—	—	24	17	9	44
Speak a language other than English	334	286	220	295	31	—	359	197	183	119
Do not speak English "very well"	79	121	61	133	9	—	108	67	39	44
Speak Spanish	37	9	18	23	8	—	91	24	19	—
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	12	13	—	—	29	16	12	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	6	70	12	68	—	—	25	36	5	38
Do not speak English "very well"	6	32	12	68	—	—	15	36	—	25
Linguistically isolated	—	4	12	68	—	—	—	12	—	30
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 377	1 167	809	693	241	—	1 573	765	618	565
Preprimary school	195	139	108	62	26	—	103	42	44	37
Public school	84	118	93	50	26	—	78	36	15	34
Elementary or high school	884	594	458	447	162	—	1 158	476	358	420
Public school	800	575	403	441	150	—	1 142	408	309	374
College	298	434	243	184	53	—	312	247	216	108
Public college	194	202	172	147	23	—	243	206	173	65
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 634	2 682	3 019	2 397	803	—	4 008	2 481	2 161	1 776
Less than 9th grade	115	117	261	193	38	—	185	141	60	94
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	276	280	326	325	28	—	460	247	287	229
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	916	1 005	1 111	907	196	—	1 791	823	702	803
Some college, no degree	742	483	437	409	173	—	642	542	487	271
Associate degree	385	271	171	142	83	—	390	254	204	116
Bachelor's degree	868	355	502	314	200	—	429	361	272	190
Graduate or professional degree	332	171	201	107	85	—	111	113	149	73
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.2	85.2	80.2	78.4	91.8	—	83.9	84.4	83.9	81.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.0	19.6	23.3	17.6	35.5	—	13.5	19.1	19.5	14.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	133	252	276	242	300	—	242	266	124	289
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	964	1 128	842	816	453	—	1 002	1 114	805	1 415
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 779	1 569	1 616	1 656	1 608	—	1 731	1 757	1 386	2 181
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 030	4 030	3 909	3 233	1 030	—	5 961	3 370	2 858	2 456
Some house	2 599	2 019	2 199	1 762	513	—	3 250	1 880	1 510	1 593
Different house in United States	2 378	1 940	1 704	1 384	517	—	2 683	1 475	1 348	840
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	903	868	868	785	244	—	455	312	327	218
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	538	300	411	195	28	—	1 057	687	488	473
Different MSA/PMSEA	682	419	259	212	174	—	617	231	265	101
Not in on MSA/PMSEA	255	328	166	192	71	—	554	245	268	48
Abroad	53	71	6	87	—	—	28	15	—	23
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 464	4 372	4 162	3 513	1 098	—	6 384	3 641	3 026	2 630
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 226	2 703	2 630	1 663	777	—	3 249	2 061	1 741	2 249
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 802	2 351	1 873	1 716	452	—	3 267	1 926	1 637	1 297
Car, truck, or van	2 565	2 007	1 700	1 631	190	—	2 939	1 755	1 493	1 213
Drove alone	2 275	1 662	1 502	1 394	165	—	2 584	1 559	1 311	1 077
Carpooled	290	345	198	237	25	—	355	196	182	136
Public transportation (including taxicab)	52	62	44	44	176	—	104	48	27	34
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	40	62	67	36	—	—	104	44	27	34
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	71	210	50	36	58	—	124	59	74	10
Other means	19	14	6	5	4	—	45	—	6	14
Worked at home	95	58	50	—	24	—	55	64	37	26
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.07	—	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.0	16.7	17.7	13.8	34.9	—	13.7	15.9	15.7	17.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	85	44	92	64	11	—	181	104	93	52
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	541	380	360	312	100	—	559	452	258	286
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 135	866	715	587	183	—	892	556	564	427
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	468	356	302	365	101	—	498	296	405	142
All other times	478	647	354	388	33	—	1 082	454	280	364
Worked in MSA of residence	2 578	2 193	1 680	1 587	398	—	3 072	1 832	1 570	1 223
Portland city	1 846	1 573	1 241	1 096	346	—	1 302	961	935	534
Cape Elizabeth town	19	10	6	7	—	—	52	37	61	16
Cumberland town	11	10	10	19	8	—	21	9	—	—
Area 04	24	4	17	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Falmouth town	94	63	57	67	—	—	65	33	13	4
Freeport town	26	29	10	21	8	—	8	13	—	—
Gorham town	23	13	17	19	8	—	48	7	5	38
Area 08	18	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
South Portland city	221	245	138	198	7	—	1 148	555	436	401
Westbrook city	207	164	56	105	15	—	203	64	20	94
Windham town	20	—	30	7	6	—	—	21	—	10
Yarmouth town	22	6	17	13	—	—	3	28	5	34
Old Orchard Beach town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Scorborough town	47	76	69	35	—	—	203	84	95	84
Worked outside MSA of residence	224	158	193	129	54	—	195	94	67	74
Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	11	—	40	29	—	—	13	21	8	7
Area 16	48	26	34	27	10	—	42	22	5	14
Area 17	5	29	6	35	—	—	28	16	13	15
Brunswick town	—	9	12	11	—	—	33	—	—	5
Area 19	—	—	19	6	8	—	—	—	—	10
Sagadahoc County	36	8	25	4	—	—	20	8	7	7
Worked elsewhere	124	86	57	17	36	—	59	27	29	16

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						Westbrook city, Cumberland County	
	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 35.99	Tract 36	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 39 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 939	2 309	17	1 184	33	—	3 517	3 836
Native	3 854	2 198	17	1 144	33	—	3 422	3 709
Foreign born	85	111	—	40	—	—	95	127
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	9	19	—	—	—	—	5	33
Persons 5 years and over	3 685	2 163	17	1 123	28	—	3 320	3 533
In linguistically isolated households	9	19	—	—	—	—	5	67
Speak a language other than English	97	113	—	32	—	—	167	564
Do not speak English "very well"	15	29	—	6	—	—	37	123
Speak Spanish	7	18	—	—	—	—	20	5
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	38
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	984	599	—	272	—	—	894	824
Preprimary school	127	38	—	29	—	—	64	21
Public school	48	24	—	29	—	—	26	9
Elementary or high school	634	330	—	151	—	—	631	662
Public school	560	330	—	143	—	—	614	632
College	223	231	—	92	—	—	199	141
Public college	173	204	—	61	—	—	152	113
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 792	1 466	3	821	28	—	2 338	2 481
Less than 9th grade	60	84	—	16	6	—	110	283
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	137	209	—	44	—	—	249	373
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	865	468	3	219	6	—	794	873
Some college, no degree	544	283	—	153	—	—	396	445
Associate degree	250	73	—	50	7	—	302	248
Bachelor's degree	632	241	—	257	9	—	336	213
Graduate or professional degree	304	108	—	82	—	—	151	46
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.9	80.0	100.0	92.7	78.6	—	84.6	73.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.5	23.8	—	41.3	32.1	—	20.8	10.4
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	91	60	—	82	—	—	42	490
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 350	955	—	1 561	583	—	1 236	1 291
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 554	1 419	—	1 500	—	—	1 716	1 681
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 685	2 163	17	1 123	28	—	3 320	3 533
Same house	2 397	1 059	—	774	—	—	2 363	1 584
Different house in United States	1 281	1 070	17	349	28	—	935	1 942
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	248	210	—	89	9	—	224	325
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	477	384	—	48	19	—	400	1 100
Different MSA/PMSA	366	282	7	131	—	—	194	234
Not in on MSA/PMSA	190	194	10	81	—	—	117	283
Abroad	7	34	—	—	—	—	22	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 939	2 309	17	1 184	33	—	3 517	3 836
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 350	972	—	930	33	—	2 389	1 532
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 058	1 288	17	561	28	—	1 934	1 910
Car, truck, or van	1 850	1 150	—	551	28	—	1 825	1 720
Drove alone	1 629	1 006	—	478	7	—	1 598	1 407
Carpooled	221	144	—	73	21	—	227	313
Public transportation (including taxicab)	42	31	—	—	—	—	16	52
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	36	31	—	—	—	—	16	52
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	46	66	—	—	—	—	16	82
Other means	32	14	—	—	—	—	4	11
Worked at home	88	27	17	10	—	—	73	45
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	—	1.07	1.60	—	1.07	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.2	17.9	—	16.0	16.8	—	18.0	16.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	40	51	—	10	—	—	69	128
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	274	283	—	78	12	—	470	458
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	803	416	—	221	9	—	697	590
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	476	163	—	139	7	—	290	154
All other times	377	348	—	103	—	—	335	535
Worked in MSA of residence	1 899	1 195	17	522	24	—	1 809	1 803
Portland city	996	689	—	303	18	—	908	700
Cape Elizabeth town	28	27	—	20	—	—	5	16
Cumberland town	—	6	—	—	—	—	11	9
Area 04	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	6
Falmouth town	46	13	—	—	—	—	27	12
Freeport town	12	11	—	—	—	—	13	7
Gorham town	11	7	—	3	—	—	23	70
Area 08	7	—	—	—	—	—	13	6
South Portland city	622	336	17	169	6	—	189	277
Westbrook city	54	48	—	21	—	—	523	652
Windham town	19	—	—	—	—	—	47	10
Yarmouth town	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Old Orchard Beach town	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Scarborough town	98	51	—	6	—	—	41	27
Worked outside MSA of residence	159	93	—	39	4	—	125	107
Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	24
Area 16	20	10	—	—	—	—	4	27
Area 17	7	11	—	10	—	—	5	21
Brunswick town	44	6	—	6	—	—	17	7
Area 19	14	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc County	6	12	—	—	—	—	13	—
Worked elsewhere	60	54	—	13	4	—	86	28

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westbrook city, Cumberland County—Con.		Remainder of Cumberland County						
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 25.01	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 37.02	Tract 38	Tract 39 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 978	5 790	—	3 115	4 495	3 865	4 989	5 993	6 525
Native	2 949	5 664	—	2 990	4 370	3 784	4 827	5 900	6 390
Foreign born	29	126	—	125	125	81	162	93	135
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	34	23	—	11	8	—	14	8	9
Persons 5 years and over	2 762	5 386	—	2 923	4 217	3 587	4 669	5 575	6 066
In linguistically isolated households	50	31	—	26	15	—	41	8	19
Speak a language other than English	231	378	—	123	182	149	209	318	306
Do not speak English "very well"	99	80	—	37	21	28	74	107	56
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	19	—	15	36	14	27
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	5	—	—	24	8	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	11	—	—	—	—	34	—	35	—
Do not speak English "very well"	11	—	—	—	—	11	—	9	—
Linguistically isolated	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	704	1 396	—	713	947	1 010	1 275	1 438	1 508
Preprimary school	29	113	—	127	116	93	107	76	157
Public school	29	95	—	60	59	35	55	14	84
Elementary or high school	512	923	—	433	583	719	892	926	991
Public school	500	859	—	385	541	643	806	881	936
College	163	360	—	153	248	198	276	436	360
Public college	130	345	—	109	133	145	192	312	283
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 900	3 796	—	2 315	3 190	2 617	3 415	4 071	4 419
Less than 9th grade	123	268	—	47	110	16	48	95	306
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	282	531	—	101	195	58	148	175	434
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	848	1 648	—	373	796	467	706	1 197	1 474
Some college, no degree	290	661	—	415	585	422	610	725	814
Associate degree	122	263	—	202	255	241	374	351	460
Bachelor's degree	156	275	—	753	738	906	1 039	1 031	687
Graduate or professional degree	79	150	—	424	511	507	490	497	244
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.7	79.0	—	93.6	90.4	97.2	94.3	93.4	83.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.4	11.2	—	50.8	39.2	54.0	44.8	37.5	21.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	454	385	—	340	87	142	171	187	172
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	911	1 239	—	485	935	784	693	992	1 025
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 533	1 440	—	1 847	1 931	1 819	1 900	1 553	1 567
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 762	5 386	—	2 923	4 217	3 587	4 669	5 575	6 066
Same house	1 280	2 800	—	2 011	2 646	1 880	2 857	2 592	3 314
Different house in United States	1 466	2 549	—	901	1 532	1 691	1 786	2 978	2 728
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	218	402	—	152	282	152	273	366	461
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	830	1 279	—	247	637	643	814	1 181	1 406
Different MSA/PMSA	222	488	—	349	493	692	568	1 039	509
Not in on MSA/PMSA	196	380	—	153	120	204	131	392	352
Abroad	16	37	—	11	39	16	26	5	24
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 978	5 790	—	1 365	—	3 865	3 500	1 351	2 619
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 103	3 269	—	822	—	2 616	2 601	1 053	1 832
Rural population	—	—	—	1 750	4 495	—	1 489	4 642	3 906
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	979	1 307	—	914	3 017	1 099
On farms	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	29	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 369	2 963	—	1 319	2 331	1 903	2 497	3 185	3 485
Car, truck, or van	1 208	2 755	—	1 193	2 169	1 788	2 364	2 975	3 314
Drive alone	1 040	2 223	—	1 122	2 005	1 617	2 203	2 697	2 917
Carpooled	168	532	—	71	164	171	161	278	397
Public transportation (including taxicab)	46	52	—	5	7	13	20	20	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	46	52	—	5	8	10	10	20	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—
Walked	53	94	—	31	49	22	31	33	42
Other means	15	—	—	27	9	27	28	7	47
Worked at home	47	62	—	63	97	53	54	150	82
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.11	—	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.9	16.8	—	15.8	17.9	18.2	19.6	18.1	17.8
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	77	195	—	24	126	64	58	73	136
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	308	716	—	215	417	224	412	498	666
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	411	853	—	466	906	758	996	1 094	1 264
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	210	407	—	304	419	431	564	675	543
All other times	316	730	—	247	366	373	413	695	794
Worked in MSA at residence									
Portland city	596	1 065	—	538	1 093	944	1 201	1 248	1 347
Cape Elizabeth town	6	38	—	32	7	249	386	27	8
Cumberland town	7	—	—	12	45	—	—	—	40
Area 04	—	8	—	6	46	—	5	31	13
Falmouth town	8	—	—	290	445	26	20	33	19
Freeport town	—	17	—	38	24	15	15	28	—
Gorham town	22	57	—	5	18	19	22	17	74
Area 08	11	13	—	17	7	—	—	13	—
South Portland city	148	462	—	91	177	276	427	455	603
Westbrook city	458	983	—	24	139	71	65	115	191
Windham town	3	22	—	—	20	12	15	9	18
Yarmouth town	16	11	—	73	77	—	14	19	—
Old Orchard Beach town	13	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	10
Scarborough town	26	117	—	65	60	89	122	903	814
Worked outside MSA at residence									
Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	55	105	—	123	180	190	190	287	348
Area 16	29	32	—	7	26	19	7	—	21
Area 17	7	9	—	18	45	46	49	115	108
Brunswick town	—	—	—	—	—	4	28	54	79
Area 19	5	19	—	9	—	6	5	35	10
Sagadahoc County	—	6	—	—	—	11	13	—	9
Worked elsewhere	9	20	—	82	104	98	88	83	86

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.								
	Tract 40.01	Tract 40.02	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 44.01	Tract 44.02	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 137	5 424	4 310	5 859	4 590	3 272	6 905	2 406	5 904
Native	2 072	5 315	4 178	5 638	4 497	3 115	6 712	2 369	5 802
Foreign born	65	109	132	221	93	157	193	37	102
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	18	6	—	—	7	—	8	—	17
Persons 5 years and over	1 947	5 111	3 965	5 426	4 315	3 069	6 381	2 192	5 438
In linguistically isolated households	52	6	—	—	7	—	17	—	40
Speak a language other than English	95	238	114	329	84	130	363	58	246
Do not speak English "very well"	43	48	20	75	12	25	121	20	56
Speak Spanish	26	45	6	8	5	13	40	8	44
Do not speak English "very well"	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	6	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	40	7	14	140	—	—	6	—	68
Do not speak English "very well"	20	7	8	14	—	—	—	—	39
Linguistically isolated	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	402	2 285	1 111	1 536	1 106	909	1 597	633	1 491
Preprimary school	44	143	108	166	143	70	107	63	92
Public school	26	116	58	102	83	35	62	47	31
Elementary or high school	296	812	786	1 029	730	579	1 056	422	1 092
Public school	296	749	775	967	694	573	966	380	1 014
College	62	1 330	217	341	233	260	434	148	307
Public college	62	1 214	189	162	149	173	243	124	208
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 416	2 815	2 718	3 844	3 111	2 255	4 643	1 548	3 825
Less than 9th grade	61	85	125	81	100	46	277	41	93
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	132	264	304	189	148	177	395	129	368
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	497	814	919	731	888	377	1 365	497	1 309
Same college, no degree	260	537	455	638	572	352	738	226	769
Associate degree	132	270	287	350	330	197	371	126	366
Bachelor's degree	254	532	441	1 137	658	738	895	340	590
Graduate or professional degree	80	313	187	718	415	368	602	189	330
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.4	87.6	84.2	93.0	92.0	90.1	85.5	89.0	87.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.6	30.0	23.1	48.3	34.5	49.0	32.2	34.2	24.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	338	37	134	41	88	165	245	70	115
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 168	1 391	1 098	1 310	950	843	994	1 418	1 200
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 655	1 791	1 716	1 724	1 748	1 539	1 533	1 728	1 818
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 947	5 111	3 965	5 426	4 315	3 069	6 381	2 192	5 438
Same house	1 131	2 102	2 496	3 468	2 162	1 490	3 636	1 335	3 203
Different house in United States	808	2 994	1 469	1 958	2 144	1 561	2 673	844	2 187
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	188	308	213	237	159	162	228	91	306
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	416	1 139	885	787	756	672	1 127	439	1 040
Different MSA/PMSA	141	661	186	816	846	505	778	214	437
Not in an MSA/PMSA	63	886	185	118	383	222	540	100	404
Abroad	8	15	—	—	9	18	72	13	48
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	105	3 824	—	—	2 308	1 030	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	25	1 454	—	—	1 474	427	—	—	—
Rural population	2 032	1 600	4 310	5 859	2 282	2 242	6 905	2 406	5 904
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	943	635	1 299	2 485	920	965	1 390	260	1 972
On farms	20	—	49	17	16	—	—	70	69
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 161	2 678	2 127	2 934	2 290	1 739	3 707	1 257	3 102
Car, truck, or van	1 073	2 258	1 997	2 703	2 085	1 599	3 287	1 134	2 851
Drove alone	928	1 986	1 715	2 444	1 892	1 501	2 753	996	2 486
Carpooled	145	272	282	259	193	98	534	138	365
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	50	—	—	—	7	9	4	22
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	50	—	—	—	7	9	4	22
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	13	223	34	79	75	41	211	49	26
Other means	14	26	6	39	23	11	10	4	25
Worked at home	61	121	90	113	107	81	190	66	178
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.09	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.8	18.4	23.5	20.2	18.2	19.4	19.6	21.8	23.8
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	38	47	115	143	72	34	224	34	192
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	241	501	552	471	357	241	915	333	647
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	411	912	605	1 385	952	726	1 028	425	1 036
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	183	341	322	422	444	362	466	193	466
All other times	227	756	443	400	358	295	884	206	583
Worked in MSA of residence	1 132	2 265	1 952	2 622	2 003	1 562	3 017	1 103	2 664
Portland city	435	806	676	1 124	780	644	873	402	826
Cape Elizabeth town	14	14	17	8	—	—	8	3	9
Cumberland town	—	—	—	445	64	5	—	67	65
Area 04	—	5	9	81	14	7	6	180	949
Falmouth town	39	30	46	219	107	102	127	86	110
Freeport town	—	21	—	76	136	96	1 409	63	44
Garham town	174	745	478	27	12	—	—	7	50
Area 08	16	44	60	8	—	8	—	4	—
South Portland city	135	287	217	156	141	124	123	59	166
Westbrook city	205	195	279	166	70	52	90	48	127
Windham town	22	41	104	49	12	6	—	5	214
Yarmouth town	6	15	12	227	632	508	318	157	35
Old Orchard Beach town	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarborough town	73	62	47	36	35	10	63	22	69
Worked outside MSA of residence	29	413	175	312	287	177	690	154	438
Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	—	23	11	80	33	38	74	21	191
Area 16	—	31	33	44	40	6	19	2	—
Area 17	16	84	31	8	13	—	16	4	12
Brunswick town	—	4	10	17	51	36	300	22	—
Area 19	—	7	24	18	22	—	—	46	131
Sagadahoc County	7	45	6	39	28	34	114	9	—
Worked elsewhere	6	219	60	106	100	63	167	50	104

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.					York County		
	Tract 48.01	Tract 48.02	Tract 48.03	Tract 120	Tract 170	Tract 61	Tract 200	Tract 210
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 658	3 060	4 287	3 311	7 878	7 789	6 494	3 573
Native	5 557	2 947	4 212	3 265	7 778	7 643	6 373	3 507
Foreign born	101	113	75	46	100	146	121	66
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	16	8	—	—	—	114	B	7
Persons 5 years and over	5 240	2 854	3 997	3 024	7 306	7 272	6 020	3 244
In linguistically isolated households	23	22	—	—	—	157	8	13
Speak a language other than English	234	205	125	39	131	889	226	159
Do not speak English "very well"	23	15	6	9	22	272	49	28
Speak Spanish	20	9	23	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	26	27	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 382	696	981	792	2 368	1 529	1 589	929
Preprimary school	60	37	125	96	141	96	169	95
Public school	24	18	90	78	51	78	115	63
Elementary or high school	1 106	473	674	562	1 352	945	1 207	670
Public school	996	434	642	549	1 331	934	1 123	632
College	216	186	182	134	875	488	213	164
Public college	170	117	127	111	377	350	148	122
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 613	2 044	2 720	2 174	4 741	5 399	4 178	2 182
Less than 9th grade	136	88	130	59	230	388	261	118
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	379	236	322	157	557	828	608	243
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 344	742	1 151	783	1 761	1 560	1 625	868
Some college, no degree	585	428	383	489	875	1 139	648	390
Associate degree	342	191	263	158	390	378	282	229
Bachelor's degree	527	292	331	350	608	863	523	260
Graduate or professional degree	300	67	140	178	320	243	231	74
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.7	84.1	83.4	90.1	83.4	77.5	79.2	83.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.9	17.6	17.3	24.3	19.6	20.5	18.0	15.3
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	410	240	445	264	113	266	96	245
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 415	1 075	1 139	1 495	1 256	1 002	1 584	1 419
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 936	1 963	1 746	2 087	1 821	1 733	1 856	2 100
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	5 240	2 854	3 997	3 024	7 306	7 272	6 020	3 244
Same house	2 992	1 799	2 391	1 461	3 876	3 356	4 062	2 033
Different house in United States	2 216	1 022	1 580	1 563	3 430	3 889	1 958	1 211
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	220	206	187	182	473	321	284	57
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 385	627	687	623	1 421	1 288	1 009	597
Different MSA/PMSA	477	94	338	457	906	1 051	402	219
Not in an MSA/PMSA	134	95	368	301	630	1 229	263	338
Abroad	32	33	26	—	—	27	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 731	346	—	—	—	7 789	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 181	162	—	—	—	4 640	—	—
Rural population	1 927	2 714	4 287	3 311	7 878	—	6 494	3 573
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 083	1 005	617	1 220	2 684	—	1 911	992
On farms	—	—	71	22	60	—	106	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 870	1 707	1 943	1 590	4 006	4 090	3 295	1 787
Car, truck, or van	2 637	1 609	1 846	1 542	3 717	3 814	3 053	1 709
Drive alone	2 457	1 412	1 544	1 328	3 233	3 133	2 620	1 448
Carpooled	180	197	302	214	484	681	433	261
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	13	—	—	—	37	15	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	5	—	—	—	28	15	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	31	25	45	—	152	66	44	32
Other means	22	11	16	—	22	27	39	3
Worked at home	180	49	36	48	115	146	144	43
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.11	1.08	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.9	24.0	22.3	31.1	25.8	22.4	26.1	27.7
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	168	86	116	170	248	279	227	121
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	591	440	501	390	1 185	743	880	635
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	977	621	646	442	1 174	1 317	933	425
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	375	115	268	217	431	666	332	162
All other times	579	396	376	323	853	939	779	401
Worked in MSA of residence	2 647	1 539	1 806	1 290	3 656	2 587	2 832	1 355
Portland city	823	528	599	443	969	797	966	372
Cape Elizabeth town	7	—	14	16	16	32	—	—
Cumberland town	11	—	18	12	10	—	11	7
Area 04	113	27	70	289	44	—	6	6
Falmouth town	34	28	12	—	57	33	21	3
Freeport town	—	6	13	—	—	10	15	—
Gorham town	48	54	44	50	159	69	300	102
Area 08	62	38	25	22	980	37	535	313
South Portland city	159	165	185	52	396	496	320	198
Westbrook city	315	183	274	107	509	143	358	226
Windham town	1 002	455	456	248	420	50	35	40
Yarmouth town	17	12	—	23	—	—	8	—
Old Orchard Beach town	—	4	—	—	12	651	—	—
Scarborough town	56	39	96	28	84	269	257	88
Worked outside MSA of residence	223	168	137	300	350	1 503	463	432
Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	22	3	13	56	23	18	26	—
Area 16	21	12	17	6	23	989	167	150
Area 17	31	13	36	8	96	280	133	215
Brunswick town	21	20	—	16	—	—	—	—
Area 19	55	44	21	110	85	9	37	18
Sagadahoc County	7	24	22	12	—	6	17	—
Worked elsewhere	66	52	28	92	112	201	83	49

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)				York County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cumberland County			
		Total	Portland city	South Portland city	Westbrook city		Tract 21.01	Tract 25.02	Tract 37.01	Tract 39
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	170 888	157 054	52 977	18 573	12 660	13 834	4 225	3 600	2 991	5 082
In labor force	118 762	108 765	35 881	12 849	8 800	9 997	2 943	2 530	2 000	3 701
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.5	69.3	67.7	69.2	69.5	72.3	69.7	70.3	66.9	72.8
Civilian labor force	118 373	108 394	35 800	12 738	8 787	9 979	2 943	2 530	1 994	3 693
Employed	112 112	102 783	33 378	12 196	8 350	9 329	2 853	2 393	1 948	3 551
Unemployed	6 261	5 611	2 422	542	437	650	90	137	46	142
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.2	6.8	4.3	5.0	6.5	3.1	5.4	2.3	3.8
Not in labor force	52 126	48 289	17 096	5 724	3 860	3 837	1 282	1 070	991	1 381
Institutionalized persons	2 632	2 610	1 034	355	44	22	—	—	—	65
Enrolled in school	7 534	7 042	2 216	580	602	492	235	123	193	139
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	22 490	20 879	7 631	2 976	1 832	1 611	598	495	387	625
Females 16 years and over	90 827	83 702	29 059	9 980	6 835	7 125	2 316	1 891	1 571	2 668
In labor force	56 480	51 839	17 544	6 302	4 330	4 641	1 472	1 121	887	1 745
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.2	61.9	60.4	63.1	63.4	65.1	63.6	59.3	56.5	65.4
Civilian labor force	56 445	51 804	17 544	6 298	4 330	4 641	1 472	1 121	887	1 745
Employed	53 813	49 465	16 480	6 098	4 184	4 348	1 424	1 054	859	1 695
Unemployed	2 632	2 339	1 064	200	146	293	48	67	28	50
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	4.5	6.1	3.2	3.4	6.3	3.3	6.0	3.2	2.9
With own children under 6 years	12 984	11 793	3 662	1 390	945	1 191	374	279	282	356
In labor force	8 630	7 793	2 184	997	655	837	261	202	169	270
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13 592	12 359	3 177	1 351	1 152	1 233	382	295	255	422
In labor force	10 943	9 967	2 383	1 119	984	976	303	229	175	347
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	17 620	15 946	5 034	1 778	1 303	1 674	504	347	332	556
All parents present in household in labor force	11 084	9 941	2 809	1 245	830	1 143	344	236	192	385
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	30 533	27 912	7 159	3 016	2 560	2 621	824	601	661	957
All parents present in household in labor force	22 502	20 544	4 853	2 258	2 045	1 958	650	389	422	761
Persons 16 to 19 years	11 856	10 912	3 131	1 336	928	944	289	184	194	247
Not enrolled in school	2 423	2 182	817	278	224	241	28	17	12	56
Unemployed or not in labor force	932	830	410	139	85	102	—	5	—	—
Not high school graduate	994	939	407	124	101	55	4	7	—	19
Employed	405	392	150	24	53	13	4	7	—	19
Unemployed	207	191	116	8	31	16	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	382	356	141	92	17	26	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	112 112	102 783	33 378	12 196	8 350	9 329	2 853	2 393	1 948	3 551
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	15 311	14 195	4 643	1 524	746	1 116	473	447	399	482
Professional specialty occupations	18 401	17 327	5 859	1 668	1 021	1 074	439	512	581	413
Technicians and related support occupations	4 088	3 725	1 211	434	254	363	75	58	43	188
Sales occupations	14 825	13 689	4 198	1 693	960	1 136	465	339	300	420
Administrative support occupations, including dental	19 096	17 710	5 895	2 451	1 669	1 386	644	361	294	664
Private household occupations	440	398	154	69	14	42	10	7	—	17
Protective service occupations	1 651	1 561	503	243	170	90	53	31	6	54
Service occupations, except protective and household	12 197	11 260	4 437	1 424	990	937	251	181	131	320
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 443	1 296	335	104	80	147	18	42	35	65
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11 228	9 893	2 711	1 174	1 035	1 335	154	216	97	473
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 457	4 693	1 368	488	650	764	116	35	36	188
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 049	3 483	1 004	443	337	566	58	100	14	151
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 926	3 553	1 060	481	424	373	97	64	12	116
Construction	6 729	6 047	1 593	652	454	682	113	218	67	179
Manufacturing	14 565	12 658	3 251	1 205	1 692	1 907	319	204	152	500
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	6 987	6 312	2 054	1 009	434	675	266	94	99	286
Wholesale and retail trade	27 784	25 534	8 484	3 347	2 080	2 250	726	552	338	933
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11 254	10 561	3 411	1 424	748	693	273	244	313	472
Business and repair services	4 880	4 531	1 626	513	438	349	140	109	107	169
Professional and related services	29 658	27 744	9 664	2 936	1 775	1 914	816	787	709	644
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	112 112	102 783	33 378	12 196	8 350	9 329	2 853	2 393	1 948	3 551
Private wage and salary workers	89 488	81 812	26 832	10 048	6 979	7 676	2 170	1 805	1 599	2 894
Government workers	13 844	12 808	4 043	1 421	842	1 036	402	339	199	414
Local government workers	8 213	7 613	2 099	785	555	600	199	227	110	289
Self-employed workers	8 461	7 860	2 398	707	512	601	248	249	150	243
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	129 852	119 216	38 836	14 079	9 593	10 636	3 241	2 754	2 291	3 947
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	98 976	90 460	29 625	10 535	7 351	8 516	2 404	2 062	1 704	3 043
50 to 52 weeks	72 956	66 457	20 788	8 254	5 556	6 499	1 865	1 579	1 257	2 441
40 to 49 weeks	10 750	9 990	3 704	959	787	760	235	183	206	308
27 to 39 weeks	5 817	5 317	2 004	535	378	500	85	114	54	124
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	16 962	15 795	5 124	2 066	1 184	1 167	548	444	321	464
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	141 466	129 482	42 889	14 606	10 507	11 984	3 525	2 995	2 512	4 319
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 252	3 793	1 482	421	387	459	122	81	60	119
With a mobility limitation	2 530	2 257	1 004	218	250	273	46	15	23	94
In labor force	728	662	241	74	94	66	9	7	6	36
With a self-care limitation	2 755	2 475	883	315	242	280	115	73	37	43
With a work disability	11 506	10 264	4 143	1 288	1 033	1 242	186	166	83	320
In labor force	5 453	4 881	1 695	648	564	572	65	88	49	196
Prevented from working	5 014	4 496	2 054	544	398	518	49	73	34	87
No work disability	129 960	119 218	38 746	13 318	9 474	10 742	3 339	2 829	2 429	3 999
In labor force	109 409	100 193	32 948	11 618	8 023	9 216	2 786	2 343	1 866	3 438
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	26 401	24 591	8 973	3 501	2 096	1 810	700	605	473	690
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 846	4 434	1 803	614	450	412	130	152	48	82
With a mobility limitation	3 774	3 495	1 461	502	322	279	86	96	29	64
With a self-care limitation	2 627	2 332	822	312	289	295	68	108	28	64
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	6 225	5 716	2 111	711	539	509	198	118	135	173
Mean family income (dollars)	23 355	23 843	18 570	22 610	18 580	17 872	27 075	70 515	34 685	24 508
1 worker	13 383	12 334	3 932	1 445	1 101	1 049	367	275	249	376
Mean family income (dollars)	37 507	38 254	31 140	30 370	26 068	28 714	32 912	56 283	80 863	41 942
2 or more workers	36 838	33 496	8 776	4 034	2 831	3 342	1 002	883	747	1 271
Mean family income (dollars)	55 677	56 565	52 393	49 280	46 500	46 772	59 679	63 016	101 574	53 069

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 3.99	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 145	2 240	265	—	2 864	1 556	672	1 373	2 424	2 205
In labor force	1 475	1 636	195	—	1 710	933	259	898	1 659	1 527
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.8	73.0	73.6	—	59.7	60.0	38.5	65.4	68.4	69.3
Civilian labor force	1 475	1 628	195	—	1 699	927	259	898	1 659	1 522
Employed	1 337	1 548	189	—	1 550	740	214	783	1 433	1 387
Unemployed	138	80	6	—	149	187	45	115	226	135
Percent of civilian labor force	9.4	4.9	3.1	—	8.8	20.2	17.4	12.8	13.6	8.9
Not in labor force	670	604	70	—	1 154	623	413	475	765	678
Institutionalized persons	86	—	—	—	163	—	—	107	—	—
Enrolled in school	85	105	14	—	167	47	41	74	118	95
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	217	269	12	—	478	178	229	113	203	445
Females 16 years and over	1 180	1 268	161	—	1 263	932	400	633	1 194	1 247
In labor force	749	828	96	—	689	516	92	393	748	741
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.5	65.3	59.6	—	54.6	55.4	23.0	62.1	62.6	59.4
Civilian labor force	749	828	96	—	689	516	92	393	748	741
Employed	706	794	90	—	621	417	83	343	670	690
Unemployed	43	34	6	—	68	99	9	50	78	51
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	4.1	6.3	—	9.9	19.2	9.8	12.7	10.4	6.9
With own children under 6 years	146	115	29	—	34	228	51	88	120	124
In labor force	82	71	24	—	23	98	9	26	45	81
With own children 6 to 17 years only	125	177	29	—	20	135	15	43	73	78
In labor force	98	141	10	—	10	80	9	29	14	54
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	291	156	26	—	57	323	41	129	174	125
All parents present in household in labor force	140	96	19	—	48	123	7	29	71	76
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	252	327	47	—	41	342	102	71	183	136
All parents present in household in labor force	139	233	23	—	33	156	36	30	27	94
Persons 16 to 19 years	134	131	21	—	155	117	53	122	161	124
Not enrolled in school	76	54	—	—	52	78	—	54	50	58
Unemployed or not in labor force	38	25	—	—	28	68	—	51	28	22
Not high school graduate	25	25	—	—	44	60	—	30	23	27
Employed	11	10	—	—	24	7	—	3	9	18
Unemployed	14	9	—	—	—	31	—	13	—	4
Not in labor force	—	6	—	—	20	22	—	14	14	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 337	1 548	189	—	1 550	740	214	783	1 433	1 387
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	138	239	46	—	179	47	10	69	154	169
Professional specialty occupations	245	288	50	—	284	39	—	122	199	340
Technicians and related support occupations	31	42	6	—	44	13	2	29	63	46
Sales occupations	107	103	21	—	269	99	42	71	142	139
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	231	261	16	—	180	148	12	162	167	241
Private household occupations	12	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	7	12
Protective service occupations	30	19	—	—	33	11	7	16	18	4
Service occupations, except protective and household	197	212	22	—	296	193	66	207	254	258
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	18	—	—	9	27	—	19	31	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	171	175	24	—	76	28	15	47	160	67
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	66	119	4	—	46	55	32	26	131	51
Transportation and material moving occupations	29	31	—	—	61	56	18	—	49	33
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	66	41	—	—	62	24	10	15	58	20
Construction	111	77	7	—	37	12	18	8	72	40
Manufacturing	157	201	57	—	131	50	19	70	146	101
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	58	98	—	—	122	43	14	11	84	67
Wholesale and retail trade	315	387	30	—	466	281	81	256	315	367
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139	136	22	—	109	33	6	60	105	156
Business and repair services	72	66	11	—	73	89	—	79	103	39
Professional and related services	329	440	35	—	405	143	21	244	380	480
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 337	1 548	189	—	1 550	740	214	783	1 433	1 387
Private wage and salary workers	1 077	1 293	155	—	1 290	647	192	651	1 138	1 092
Government workers	170	183	23	—	183	68	—	68	160	156
Local government workers	111	68	5	—	74	40	—	37	109	75
Self-employed workers	90	66	11	—	66	25	22	64	135	139
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 585	1 722	212	—	2 068	1 028	270	1 041	1 806	1 618
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 246	1 433	164	—	1 617	694	200	794	1 327	1 319
50 to 52 weeks	803	936	139	—	949	462	99	373	764	802
40 to 49 weeks	187	123	15	—	237	119	19	112	228	253
27 to 39 weeks	89	159	—	—	156	44	9	129	186	83
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	141	163	28	—	202	138	15	139	230	185
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 786	1 889	253	—	2 149	1 354	435	1 153	2 205	1 741
With a mobility or self-care limitation	131	61	5	—	89	73	14	61	155	73
With a mobility limitation	81	55	5	—	58	54	14	53	123	41
In labor force	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	22	59	—
With a self-care limitation	102	24	5	—	46	—	—	46	61	51
With a work disability	169	221	49	—	322	246	82	141	353	129
In labor force	37	88	23	—	101	82	—	46	149	68
Prevented from working	124	119	11	—	202	139	55	88	178	55
No work disability	1 617	1 668	204	—	1 827	1 108	353	1 012	1 852	1 612
In labor force	1 394	1 466	172	—	1 549	827	251	852	1 494	1 448
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	273	343	12	—	541	196	237	113	219	459
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	57	12	—	105	78	67	—	32	179
With a mobility limitation	49	32	12	—	105	64	55	—	32	149
With a self-care limitation	25	36	5	—	46	25	36	—	21	52
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	86	79	12	—	20	126	59	82	92	62
Mean family income (dollars)	16 219	23 721	7 750	—	15 127	8 926	9 634	5 874	6 978	14 809
1 worker	191	168	22	—	160	234	28	62	154	87
Mean family income (dollars)	20 383	34 986	65 368	—	19 581	14 747	15 831	9 027	15 703	20 214
2 or more workers	296	386	51	—	156	173	25	80	202	244
Mean family income (dollars)	33 974	35 544	40 456	—	42 951	29 216	48 074	22 782	26 140	57 219

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.									
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 305	1 782	1 121	2 981	1 324	3 660	3 148	3 693	2 904	482
In labor force	841	1 305	813	2 046	941	2 707	2 244	2 646	1 768	342
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.4	73.2	72.5	68.6	71.1	74.0	71.3	71.6	60.9	71.0
Civilian labor force	841	1 305	813	2 046	934	2 701	2 232	2 639	1 760	342
Employed	759	1 247	711	1 937	876	2 578	2 136	2 576	1 656	342
Unemployed	82	58	102	109	58	123	96	63	104	—
Percent of civilian labor force	9.8	4.4	12.5	5.3	6.2	4.6	4.3	2.4	5.9	—
Not in labor force	464	477	308	935	383	953	904	1 047	1 136	140
Institutionalized persons	—	—	19	134	—	11	—	—	186	—
Enrolled in school	58	58	49	195	54	125	132	54	72	18
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	179	221	93	382	167	506	491	667	482	58
Females 16 years and over	753	1 044	533	1 621	743	2 015	1 692	2 198	1 649	245
In labor force	412	694	387	991	502	1 321	1 093	1 393	909	150
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.7	66.5	72.6	61.1	67.6	65.6	64.6	63.4	55.1	61.2
Civilian labor force	412	694	387	991	502	1 321	1 093	1 393	909	150
Employed	379	653	343	938	460	1 271	1 038	1 377	858	150
Unemployed	33	41	44	53	42	50	55	16	51	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	5.9	11.4	5.3	8.4	3.8	5.0	1.1	5.6	—
With own children under 6 years	97	65	78	163	131	310	198	305	241	32
In labor force	27	36	49	118	92	235	123	182	148	19
With own children 6 to 17 years only	90	102	44	110	76	268	183	189	221	59
In labor force	63	65	44	89	48	216	134	161	170	44
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	125	100	98	176	164	379	288	371	364	50
All parents present in household in labor force	34	60	63	124	101	265	163	181	199	33
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	241	186	97	224	235	594	444	586	501	96
All parents present in household in labor force	131	126	81	176	168	477	305	431	368	77
Persons 16 to 19 years	76	51	116	166	51	181	128	167	170	23
Not enrolled in school	31	6	46	7	—	28	23	42	49	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	31	6	23	—	—	—	7	—	32	—
Not high school graduate	26	6	28	7	—	—	12	—	31	—
Employed	—	—	13	7	—	—	5	—	6	—
Unemployed	14	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
Not in labor force	12	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	759	1 247	711	1 937	876	2 578	2 136	2 576	1 656	342
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	96	161	47	318	83	342	369	480	226	73
Professional specialty occupations	138	428	79	439	77	567	447	462	310	94
Technicians and related support occupations	28	54	38	65	29	120	73	89	48	12
Sales occupations	87	168	28	230	104	394	298	270	263	47
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	116	130	121	362	217	420	406	407	340	41
Private household occupations	11	—	—	10	8	13	6	25	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	6	5	12	40	15	29	39	11	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	105	109	163	215	107	291	150	385	193	15
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	7	5	13	6	22	36	13	15	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	92	135	69	112	82	125	171	173	118	17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	33	6	73	68	39	55	53	70	69	14
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	21	16	53	25	130	35	69	30	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26	22	67	40	59	84	63	94	33	5
Construction	27	94	21	53	53	67	135	126	57	12
Manufacturing	69	70	98	206	118	206	216	212	164	25
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	13	62	34	141	34	174	162	135	95	38
Wholesale and retail trade	175	270	187	405	260	634	472	667	472	30
Finance, insurance, and real estate	94	134	67	239	113	265	270	240	176	79
Business and repair services	44	43	41	85	57	142	69	94	72	16
Professional and related services	211	487	205	668	158	844	612	836	494	103
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	759	1 247	711	1 937	876	2 578	2 136	2 576	1 656	342
Private wage and salary workers	659	1 045	619	1 507	698	1 999	1 684	2 109	1 243	259
Government workers	30	90	47	313	111	322	242	283	311	55
Local government workers	4	42	16	107	49	192	90	171	207	29
Self-employed workers	70	112	38	117	67	257	194	174	102	28
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	949	1 402	842	2 248	969	2 911	2 374	2 780	1 893	360
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	759	1 088	639	1 664	727	2 086	1 873	2 166	1 323	252
50 to 52 weeks	494	714	401	1 196	539	1 619	1 390	1 665	1 002	200
40 to 49 weeks	147	216	81	211	90	226	164	263	131	40
27 to 39 weeks	36	62	48	90	44	67	135	116	69	6
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	70	193	110	351	149	410	286	413	390	51
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 100	1 533	978	2 413	1 094	2 970	2 520	2 917	2 143	413
With a mobility or self-care limitation	39	24	53	68	25	78	88	66	87	—
With a mobility limitation	29	24	45	25	12	43	57	46	61	—
In labor force	9	10	17	14	—	21	28	—	15	—
With a self-care limitation	30	—	22	62	19	49	61	20	53	—
With a work disability	102	117	159	119	97	254	187	154	251	33
In labor force	47	63	61	43	38	162	106	53	93	22
Prevented from working	49	54	81	50	55	87	69	91	137	6
No work disability	998	1 416	819	2 294	997	2 716	2 333	2 763	1 892	380
In labor force	777	1 224	721	1 951	846	2 401	2 027	2 484	1 595	309
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	205	249	124	434	223	673	616	769	567	69
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	58	41	72	40	172	117	84	130	19
With a mobility limitation	46	43	24	72	34	158	99	52	97	13
With a self-care limitation	31	31	30	36	12	68	64	60	57	6
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	99	38	37	98	55	78	140	112	167	20
Mean family income (dollars)	9 446	25 444	7 498	20 031	15 759	28 218	35 377	29 396	17 362	29 805
1 worker	88	77	103	170	156	248	238	294	229	44
Mean family income (dollars)	16 820	60 070	12 321	38 466	20 749	49 902	38 909	40 592	29 462	139 155
2 or more workers	144	286	105	419	218	895	584	652	614	131
Mean family income (dollars)	100 101	82 477	36 034	60 873	49 925	55 763	53 409	54 206	61 923	64 179

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						South Portland city, Cumberland County			
	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 21.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 225	3 439	3 479	2 835	855	—	5 085	2 921	2 514	2 086
In labor force	2 943	2 593	2 073	1 833	494	—	3 487	2 040	1 693	1 445
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.7	75.4	59.6	64.7	57.8	—	68.6	69.8	67.3	69.3
Civilian labor force	2 943	2 585	2 073	1 830	494	—	3 475	2 021	1 671	1 445
Employed	2 853	2 389	1 948	1 737	452	—	3 301	1 952	1 620	1 345
Unemployed	90	196	125	93	42	—	174	69	51	100
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	7.6	6.0	5.1	8.5	—	5.0	3.4	3.1	6.9
Not in labor force	1 282	846	1 406	1 002	361	—	1 598	881	821	641
Institutionalized persons	—	—	198	130	—	—	259	72	18	—
Enrolled in school	235	104	162	93	61	—	147	89	49	66
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	598	354	683	435	171	—	671	456	525	308
Females 16 years and over	2 316	1 879	2 085	1 569	439	—	2 656	1 627	1 437	1 100
In labor force	1 472	1 304	1 012	859	193	—	1 717	1 041	839	690
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.6	69.4	48.5	54.7	44.0	—	64.6	64.0	58.4	62.7
Civilian labor force	1 472	1 304	1 012	859	193	—	1 717	1 041	839	690
Employed	1 424	1 210	962	822	181	—	1 671	1 007	822	656
Unemployed	48	94	50	37	12	—	46	34	17	34
Percent of civilian labor force	3.3	7.2	4.9	4.3	6.2	—	2.7	3.3	2.0	4.9
With own children under 6 years	374	306	217	156	54	—	318	245	185	183
In labor force	261	186	117	98	34	—	198	203	137	145
With own children 6 to 17 years only	382	250	237	216	55	—	392	197	104	161
In labor force	303	208	194	155	44	—	311	158	82	139
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	504	380	300	310	103	—	491	327	196	205
All parents present in household in labor force	344	233	152	185	63	—	319	281	132	139
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	824	600	443	443	144	—	805	428	330	393
All parents present in household in labor force	650	409	337	256	90	—	587	335	256	277
Persons 16 to 19 years	289	338	148	178	31	—	520	156	125	148
Not enrolled in school	28	67	16	52	—	—	99	38	69	32
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	21	4	28	—	—	64	16	26	26
Not high school graduate	4	30	7	22	—	—	55	16	28	12
Employed	4	21	7	5	—	—	—	5	7	6
Unemployed	—	4	—	13	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not in labor force	—	5	—	4	—	—	55	11	13	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 853	2 389	1 948	1 737	452	—	3 301	1 952	1 620	1 345
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	473	307	271	272	74	—	292	216	208	104
Professional specialty occupations	439	251	260	163	138	—	250	245	220	196
Technicians and related support occupations	75	105	83	100	16	—	131	73	87	44
Sales occupations	465	356	234	213	48	—	549	261	234	157
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	644	503	409	321	40	—	657	365	363	294
Private household occupations	10	18	6	5	—	—	20	15	10	18
Protective service occupations	53	57	28	34	36	—	74	41	27	31
Service occupations, except protective and household	251	332	182	224	10	—	511	316	103	141
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	18	22	—	—	20	—	12	56	—	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	154	244	203	198	55	—	374	166	152	161
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	116	69	89	76	8	—	148	108	39	69
Transportation and material moving occupations	58	73	119	73	7	—	133	31	96	63
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	97	52	64	58	—	—	150	59	81	58
Construction	113	152	95	151	55	—	121	133	99	50
Manufacturing	319	226	226	142	22	—	406	226	93	188
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	266	164	175	57	7	—	220	164	150	140
Wholesale and retail trade	726	717	427	495	49	—	1 081	474	473	378
Finance, insurance, and real estate	273	226	215	207	47	—	395	247	176	152
Business and repair services	140	92	78	76	45	—	112	91	98	75
Professional and related services	816	616	496	471	170	—	660	425	418	228
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 853	2 389	1 948	1 737	452	—	3 301	1 952	1 620	1 345
Private wage and salary workers	2 170	2 028	1 544	1 460	273	—	2 824	1 630	1 391	1 104
Government workers	402	271	288	199	68	—	330	207	142	179
Local government workers	199	138	203	90	43	—	172	117	88	108
Self-employed workers	248	82	116	72	103	—	147	106	87	62
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 241	2 766	2 249	1 910	592	—	3 965	2 140	1 853	1 583
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 404	2 027	1 783	1 602	438	—	2 927	1 625	1 362	1 228
50 to 52 weeks	1 865	1 495	1 346	1 268	267	—	2 240	1 417	1 077	910
40 to 49 weeks	235	199	200	159	49	—	231	75	122	141
27 to 39 weeks	85	130	126	75	60	—	206	47	66	80
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	548	438	202	163	109	—	608	263	324	198
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 525	3 005	2 447	2 206	660	—	3 990	2 309	1 869	1 707
With a mobility or self-care limitation	122	74	58	26	12	—	123	86	36	73
With a mobility limitation	46	55	51	14	12	—	56	45	9	47
In labor force	9	17	6	—	—	—	21	5	—	11
With a self-care limitation	115	27	21	21	6	—	106	47	32	49
With a work disability	186	289	215	242	26	—	325	297	105	206
In labor force	65	151	89	94	14	—	130	159	64	88
Prevented from working	49	105	116	122	12	—	168	128	35	102
No work disability	3 339	2 716	2 232	1 964	634	—	3 665	2 012	1 764	1 501
In labor force	2 786	2 362	1 869	1 675	468	—	3 210	1 803	1 538	1 291
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	700	426	834	496	195	—	824	521	605	379
With a mobility or self-care limitation	130	49	118	113	31	—	133	147	147	43
With a mobility limitation	86	33	93	89	24	—	124	100	126	36
With a self-care limitation	68	28	30	48	7	—	42	95	87	21
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	198	136	129	150	36	—	146	138	85	79
Mean family income (dollars)	27 075	14 471	18 556	16 369	17 273	—	24 162	15 846	20 515	23 851
1 worker	367	234	303	169	106	—	352	278	125	215
Mean family income (dollars)	32 912	22 847	36 089	28 518	25 460	—	21 556	23 299	39 166	32 437
2 or more workers	1 002	742	642	581	148	—	1 168	538	535	491
Mean family income (dollars)	59 679	48 445	47 817	44 378	45 081	—	43 764	45 741	47 098	43 404

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						Westbrook city, Cumberland County	
	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 35.99	Tract 36	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 39 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 099	1 874	17	949	28	—	2 814	2 985
In labor force	2 167	1 388	17	584	28	—	2 024	2 079
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.9	74.1	100.0	61.5	100.0	—	71.9	69.6
Civilian labor force	2 167	1 347	—	584	28	—	2 019	2 071
Employed	2 092	1 285	—	573	28	—	1 960	1 954
Unemployed	75	62	—	11	—	—	59	117
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	4.6	—	1.9	—	—	2.9	5.6
Not in labor force	932	486	—	365	—	—	790	906
Institutionalized persons	6	—	—	—	—	—	20	24
Enrolled in school	89	88	—	52	—	—	169	94
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	598	193	—	225	—	—	302	447
Females 16 years and over	1 633	991	—	524	12	—	1 457	1 602
In labor force	1 055	678	—	270	12	—	990	1 005
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.6	68.4	—	51.5	100.0	—	67.9	62.7
Civilian labor force	1 055	674	—	270	12	—	990	1 005
Employed	1 006	654	—	270	12	—	975	953
Unemployed	49	20	—	—	—	—	15	52
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	3.0	—	—	—	—	1.5	5.2
With own children under 6 years	257	139	—	56	7	—	140	226
In labor force	194	80	—	33	7	—	103	166
With own children 6 to 17 years only	278	139	—	80	—	—	330	241
In labor force	264	98	—	67	—	—	298	178
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	333	140	—	81	5	—	247	342
All parents present in household in labor force	239	87	—	43	5	—	157	221
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	579	309	—	172	—	—	621	561
All parents present in household in labor force	489	191	—	123	—	—	538	443
Persons 16 to 19 years	171	153	4	59	—	—	252	206
Not enrolled in school	9	17	4	10	—	—	18	67
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	7	—	—	14	30
Not high school graduate	—	6	—	7	—	—	14	35
Employed	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	17
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Not in labor force	—	—	—	7	—	—	14	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 092	1 285	—	573	28	—	1 960	1 954
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	410	146	—	141	7	—	260	165
Professional specialty occupations	461	160	—	132	4	—	315	257
Technicians and related support occupations	40	41	—	18	—	—	76	43
Sales occupations	281	144	—	67	—	—	244	217
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	452	255	—	60	5	—	397	392
Private household occupations	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	43	20	—	7	—	—	44	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	109	214	—	30	—	—	207	192
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	22	—	—	5	—	—	—	20
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	126	152	—	37	6	—	210	236
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	48	46	—	24	6	—	64	215
Transportation and material moving occupations	59	55	—	6	—	—	48	70
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35	52	—	46	—	—	95	126
Construction	86	125	—	34	4	—	105	111
Manufacturing	165	94	—	21	12	—	251	468
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	162	113	—	60	—	—	112	91
Wholesale and retail trade	478	330	—	126	7	—	473	540
Finance, insurance, and real estate	287	125	—	37	5	—	241	179
Business and repair services	69	32	—	36	—	—	95	89
Professional and related services	665	346	—	194	—	—	522	314
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 092	1 285	—	573	28	—	1 960	1 954
Private wage and salary workers	1 636	1 013	—	422	28	—	1 597	1 683
Government workers	272	189	—	102	—	—	238	158
Local government workers	156	75	—	69	—	—	160	111
Self-employed workers	177	83	—	45	—	—	125	108
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 334	1 456	17	703	28	—	2 215	2 142
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 723	1 154	17	471	28	—	1 657	1 584
50 to 52 weeks	1 310	907	17	353	23	—	1 246	1 246
40 to 49 weeks	223	99	—	68	—	—	185	145
27 to 39 weeks	50	60	—	26	—	—	113	62
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	378	207	—	88	—	—	305	291
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 398	1 598	—	707	28	—	2 434	2 457
With a mobility or self-care limitation	54	45	—	4	—	—	64	100
With a mobility limitation	54	7	—	—	—	—	35	67
In labor force	30	7	—	—	—	—	20	28
With a self-care limitation	32	45	—	4	—	—	51	74
With a work disability	155	156	—	44	—	—	204	260
In labor force	98	85	—	24	—	—	137	146
Prevented from working	48	53	—	10	—	—	44	100
No work disability	2 243	1 442	—	663	28	—	2 230	2 197
In labor force	1 972	1 226	—	550	28	—	1 835	1 895
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	695	235	—	242	—	—	355	496
With a mobility or self-care limitation	65	51	—	28	—	—	83	144
With a mobility limitation	54	34	—	28	—	—	57	101
With a self-care limitation	32	35	—	—	—	—	64	95
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	141	78	—	44	—	—	87	137
Mean family income (dollars)	29 085	14 696	—	33 766	—	—	17 863	22 320
1 worker	249	156	—	70	—	—	190	331
Mean family income (dollars)	44 073	27 464	—	38 442	—	—	28 056	26 581
2 or more workers	765	287	—	240	10	—	722	564
Mean family income (dollars)	59 194	46 765	—	71 797	62 580	—	53 170	49 036

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westbrook city, Cumberland County—Can.		Remainder of Cumberland County						
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 25.01	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 37.02	Tract 38	Tract 39 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 327	4 534	—	2 497	3 600	2 963	3 880	4 694	5 082
In labor force	1 499	3 198	—	1 410	2 530	1 972	2 565	3 415	3 701
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.4	70.5	—	56.5	70.3	66.6	66.1	72.8	72.8
Civilian labor force	1 499	3 198	—	1 403	2 530	1 966	2 565	3 406	3 693
Employed	1 406	3 030	—	1 342	2 393	1 920	2 521	3 225	3 551
Unemployed	93	168	—	61	137	46	44	181	142
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	5.3	—	4.3	5.4	2.3	1.7	5.3	3.8
Not in labor force	828	1 336	—	1 087	1 070	991	1 315	1 279	1 381
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	62	—	—	60	—	65
Enrolled in school	145	194	—	82	123	193	262	161	139
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	393	690	—	642	495	387	541	455	625
Females 16 years and over	1 278	2 498	—	1 412	1 891	1 559	2 062	2 442	2 668
In labor force	739	1 596	—	626	1 121	875	1 197	1 524	1 745
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.8	63.9	—	44.3	59.3	56.1	58.1	62.4	65.4
Civilian labor force	739	1 596	—	626	1 121	875	1 197	1 524	1 745
Employed	707	1 549	—	594	1 054	847	1 170	1 439	1 695
Unemployed	32	47	—	32	67	28	27	85	50
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	2.9	—	5.1	6.0	3.2	2.3	5.6	2.9
With own children under 6 years	164	415	—	161	279	275	302	352	356
In labor force	118	268	—	105	202	162	228	202	270
With own children 6 to 17 years only	204	377	—	161	295	255	358	454	422
In labor force	155	353	—	111	229	175	272	385	347
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	241	473	—	227	347	327	377	457	556
All parents present in household in labor force	156	296	—	117	236	187	272	253	385
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	455	923	—	424	601	661	854	956	957
All parents present in household in labor force	304	760	—	286	389	422	651	733	761
Persons 16 to 19 years	156	314	—	84	184	194	261	299	247
Not enrolled in school	37	102	—	14	17	12	5	76	56
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	31	—	7	5	—	5	9	—
Not high school graduate	13	39	—	7	7	—	5	16	19
Employed	7	29	—	—	7	—	—	—	19
Unemployed	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	3	—	7	—	—	5	9	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 406	3 030	—	1 342	2 393	1 920	2 521	3 225	3 551
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	137	184	—	365	447	392	519	561	482
Professional specialty occupations	102	347	—	430	512	577	475	642	413
Technicians and related support occupations	60	75	—	49	58	43	67	74	188
Sales occupations	141	358	—	153	339	300	423	607	420
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	286	594	—	155	361	289	424	403	664
Private household occupations	8	—	—	6	7	—	7	8	17
Protective service occupations	34	77	—	—	31	6	20	78	54
Service occupations, except protective and household	191	400	—	82	181	131	202	309	320
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	49	—	28	42	35	48	37	65
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	156	433	—	56	216	91	151	228	473
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	92	279	—	14	35	30	96	65	188
Transportation and material moving occupations	101	118	—	—	100	14	45	169	151
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	87	116	—	4	64	12	44	44	116
Construction	105	133	—	61	218	63	160	146	179
Manufacturing	241	732	—	105	204	140	288	316	500
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	82	149	—	43	94	99	119	179	286
Wholesale and retail trade	362	705	—	304	552	331	537	921	933
Finance, insurance, and real estate	109	219	—	166	244	308	328	362	472
Business and repair services	83	171	—	59	109	107	89	129	169
Professional and related services	334	605	—	498	787	709	760	853	644
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 406	3 030	—	1 342	2 393	1 920	2 521	3 225	3 551
Private wage and salary workers	1 157	2 542	—	970	1 805	1 571	1 953	2 564	2 894
Government workers	140	306	—	192	339	199	314	420	414
Local government workers	98	186	—	137	227	110	204	264	289
Self-employed workers	109	170	—	180	249	150	241	232	243
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 722	3 514	—	1 565	2 754	2 263	2 933	3 745	3 947
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 361	2 749	—	1 192	2 062	1 676	2 153	2 839	3 043
50 to 52 weeks	995	2 069	—	830	1 579	1 234	1 601	2 154	2 441
40 to 49 weeks	155	302	—	164	183	206	183	264	308
27 to 39 weeks	63	140	—	69	114	54	151	121	124
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	172	416	—	194	444	321	411	372	464
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 875	3 741	—	1 664	2 995	2 484	3 140	4 120	4 319
With a mobility or self-care limitation	59	164	—	60	81	60	51	83	119
With a mobility limitation	47	101	—	42	15	23	13	38	94
In labor force	16	30	—	15	7	6	—	10	36
With a self-care limitation	23	94	—	56	73	37	44	55	43
With a work disability	212	357	—	73	166	83	144	259	320
In labor force	107	174	—	31	88	49	86	120	196
Prevented from working	81	173	—	32	73	34	44	123	87
No work disability	1 663	3 384	—	1 591	2 829	2 401	2 996	3 861	3 999
In labor force	1 354	2 939	—	1 255	2 343	1 838	2 353	3 176	3 438
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	452	793	—	764	605	473	680	565	690
With a mobility or self-care limitation	87	136	—	113	152	48	51	117	82
With a mobility limitation	68	96	—	97	96	29	43	100	64
With a self-care limitation	52	78	—	46	108	28	33	60	64
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	136	179	—	140	118	135	119	135	173
Mean family income (dollars)	15 612	18 322	—	46 495	70 515	34 685	22 126	37 721	24 508
1 worker	200	380	—	285	275	249	354	394	376
Mean family income (dollars)	25 850	24 742	—	92 537	56 283	80 863	76 325	50 319	41 942
2 or more workers	456	1 089	—	464	883	737	980	1 211	1 271
Mean family income (dollars)	43 836	41 880	—	97 457	63 016	102 103	92 667	62 005	53 069

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.								
	Tract 40.01	Tract 40.02	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 44.01	Tract 44.02	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 641	4 383	3 197	4 463	3 602	2 571	5 417	1 816	4 454
In labor force	1 250	3 031	2 339	3 067	2 472	1 837	3 984	1 370	3 352
Percent of persons 16 years and over	76.2	69.2	73.2	68.7	68.6	71.5	73.5	75.4	75.3
Civilian labor force	1 244	3 022	2 339	3 067	2 445	1 816	3 960	1 368	3 342
Employed	1 155	2 863	2 208	2 968	2 323	1 755	3 866	1 296	3 134
Unemployed	89	159	131	99	122	61	94	72	208
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	5.3	5.6	3.2	5.0	3.4	2.4	5.3	6.2
Not in labor force	391	1 352	858	1 396	1 130	734	1 433	446	1 102
Institutionalized persons	—	22	—	11	124	—	141	—	—
Enrolled in school	35	549	123	286	189	137	112	103	120
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	187	415	295	475	440	334	609	159	478
Females 16 years and over	858	2 326	1 642	2 328	1 934	1 356	2 853	929	2 265
In labor force	582	1 513	1 092	1 319	1 189	838	1 888	627	1 591
Percent of females 16 years and over	67.8	65.0	66.5	56.7	61.5	61.8	66.2	67.5	70.2
Civilian labor force	582	1 513	1 092	1 319	1 174	838	1 888	625	1 591
Employed	559	1 451	1 053	1 292	1 103	798	1 845	601	1 500
Unemployed	23	62	39	27	71	40	45	24	91
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.1	3.6	2.0	6.0	4.8	2.4	3.8	5.7
With own children under 6 years	182	308	274	373	238	168	405	157	409
In labor force	145	186	209	222	148	109	279	121	280
With own children 6 to 17 years only	129	355	360	440	346	250	497	203	463
In labor force	122	319	282	330	287	195	415	161	431
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	250	325	382	493	321	246	597	226	523
All parents present in household in labor force	166	188	280	266	182	144	382	166	345
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	266	869	792	1 083	772	555	1 037	422	1 064
All parents present in household in labor force	233	681	598	756	617	390	795	321	865
Persons 16 to 19 years	100	895	206	362	222	176	326	145	314
Nat enrolled in school	39	44	37	38	45	13	106	21	56
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	21	9	2	6	13	38	10	6
Nat high school graduate	—	21	9	12	6	5	66	10	23
Employed	—	8	9	12	6	—	28	2	17
Unemployed	—	7	—	—	—	—	10	6	6
Nat in labor force	—	6	—	—	—	5	28	2	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 155	2 863	2 208	2 968	2 323	1 755	3 866	1 296	3 134
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	180	373	189	549	334	299	626	186	398
Professional specialty occupations	159	518	325	677	484	513	639	251	500
Technicians and related support occupations	49	116	98	77	97	77	152	35	163
Sales occupations	180	388	170	486	382	249	454	150	340
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	187	528	413	502	334	282	549	208	501
Private household occupations	8	—	6	19	6	6	8	4	12
Protective service occupations	25	49	16	22	57	11	44	21	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	51	359	274	198	237	100	349	94	300
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	20	11	49	58	25	75	44	82
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	142	218	322	228	190	90	419	153	344
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	67	136	189	40	25	30	280	52	196
Transportation and material moving occupations	50	73	73	76	54	24	128	40	146
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	51	85	122	45	65	49	143	58	124
Construction	120	176	229	171	113	88	252	134	256
Manufacturing	175	284	457	235	193	203	653	143	423
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	63	112	151	203	127	119	204	81	174
Wholesale and retail trade	243	680	453	686	634	317	1 099	295	780
Finance, insurance, and real estate	124	277	129	425	193	224	299	109	225
Business and repair services	55	145	63	97	98	53	78	56	147
Professional and related services	285	947	544	961	727	608	985	351	866
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 155	2 863	2 208	2 968	2 323	1 755	3 866	1 296	3 134
Private wage and salary workers	864	2 180	1 792	2 167	1 782	1 340	3 031	977	2 349
Government workers	166	479	269	416	331	248	416	184	480
Local government workers	134	179	178	296	246	179	264	92	297
Self-employed workers	125	196	141	361	204	159	401	131	291
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 333	3 523	2 496	3 473	2 763	2 005	4 190	1 471	3 548
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	989	2 371	1 802	2 532	2 154	1 495	3 349	1 090	2 765
50 to 52 weeks	810	1 400	1 340	1 833	1 654	1 129	2 525	815	2 130
40 to 49 weeks	86	268	193	280	238	179	433	123	274
27 to 39 weeks	41	169	105	173	109	74	220	61	168
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	273	652	399	473	278	278	487	185	529
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 420	3 814	2 851	3 858	2 944	2 144	4 546	1 619	3 880
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	39	75	130	71	55	68	21	87
With a mobility limitation	18	11	58	72	34	39	52	7	51
In labor force	—	—	12	25	16	12	19	—	23
With a self-care limitation	22	28	39	79	44	50	31	20	52
With a work disability	109	186	239	297	149	122	296	95	285
In labor force	38	99	81	158	84	67	157	56	149
Prevented from working	40	87	133	106	55	50	102	29	97
No work disability	1 311	3 628	2 612	3 561	2 795	2 022	4 520	1 524	3 595
In labor force	1 178	2 814	2 216	2 796	2 294	1 677	3 706	1 279	3 107
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	215	538	346	594	507	406	706	195	564
With a mobility or self-care limitation	59	79	27	111	65	28	147	25	138
With a mobility limitation	36	79	27	76	57	28	107	17	109
With a self-care limitation	35	6	23	74	46	6	97	12	82
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	50	89	95	149	136	85	188	45	139
Mean family income (dollars)	23 752	25 548	13 996	38 375	40 053	27 964	27 200	28 857	17 074
1 worker	117	304	310	362	278	175	200	117	314
Mean family income (dollars)	25 140	39 318	26 071	56 751	51 296	51 692	33 793	49 009	33 782
2 or more workers	442	764	808	1 217	819	676	1 308	521	1 158
Mean family income (dollars)	50 485	58 712	52 487	78 748	57 837	68 079	58 880	57 972	50 531

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.					York County		
	Tract 48.01	Tract 48.02	Tract 48.03	Tract 120	Tract 170	Tract 61	Tract 200	Tract 210
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	4 283	2 440	3 353	2 462	6 046	6 426	4 810	2 598
In labor force	3 151	1 778	2 058	1 736	4 217	4 515	3 572	1 910
Percent of persons 16 years and over	73.6	72.9	61.4	70.5	69.7	70.3	74.3	73.5
Civilian labor force	3 144	1 765	2 051	1 736	4 207	4 497	3 572	1 910
Employed	2 980	1 697	1 979	1 640	4 043	4 148	3 363	1 818
Unemployed	164	68	72	96	164	349	209	92
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	3.9	3.5	5.5	3.9	7.8	5.9	4.8
Not in labor force	1 132	662	1 295	726	1 829	1 911	1 238	688
Institutionalized persons	62	56	574	—	—	22	—	—
Enrolled in school	188	55	107	100	580	256	136	100
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	536	231	303	254	579	923	443	245
Females 16 years and over	2 235	1 234	1 481	1 242	3 111	3 336	2 440	1 349
In labor force	1 506	795	923	737	1 975	2 134	1 590	917
Percent of females 16 years and over	67.4	64.4	62.3	59.3	63.5	64.0	65.2	68.0
Civilian labor force	1 499	795	916	737	1 975	2 134	1 590	917
Employed	1 418	785	881	702	1 918	1 992	1 488	868
Unemployed	81	10	35	35	57	142	102	49
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	1.3	3.8	4.7	2.9	6.7	6.4	5.3
With own children under 6 years	359	161	249	300	488	450	488	253
In labor force	302	100	147	210	330	315	344	178
With own children 6 to 17 years only	495	179	256	203	558	425	479	329
In labor force	431	138	232	170	449	333	405	238
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	483	246	384	340	724	629	642	403
All parents present in household in labor force	404	146	229	236	473	418	460	265
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 015	426	608	571	1 244	853	1 107	661
All parents present in household in labor force	835	299	504	439	813	660	883	415
Persons 16 to 19 years	335	178	240	137	612	390	332	222
Not enrolled in school	50	80	75	5	74	100	101	40
Unemployed or not in labor force	12	4	26	—	23	31	55	16
Not high school graduate	20	18	37	—	26	29	10	16
Employed	8	14	11	—	17	13	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	7	—	—	16	—	—
Not in labor force	12	4	19	—	9	—	10	16
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 980	1 697	1 979	1 640	4 043	4 148	3 363	1 818
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	327	274	203	156	422	609	342	165
Professional specialty occupations	444	192	224	256	548	495	354	225
Technicians and related support occupations	119	39	116	65	144	190	115	58
Sales occupations	535	245	280	277	460	531	391	214
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	452	198	310	231	704	627	468	291
Private household occupations	11	11	11	—	14	18	9	15
Protective service occupations	67	6	17	30	63	41	38	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	303	176	172	170	401	485	338	114
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	40	25	—	72	64	51	32
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	347	211	305	274	515	448	538	349
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	84	104	101	91	364	306	283	175
Transportation and material moving occupations	160	107	104	46	139	157	313	96
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	116	94	111	44	197	177	123	73
Construction	189	155	212	129	297	196	305	181
Manufacturing	386	309	378	229	889	658	760	489
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	191	90	86	115	279	305	262	108
Wholesale and retail trade	764	368	446	437	843	1 026	816	408
Finance, insurance, and real estate	323	141	200	162	267	318	271	104
Business and repair services	106	68	121	57	148	154	125	70
Professional and related services	733	362	392	394	963	1 028	604	282
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 980	1 697	1 979	1 640	4 043	4 148	3 363	1 818
Private wage and salary workers	2 241	1 422	1 642	1 282	3 127	3 388	2 796	1 492
Government workers	463	195	165	203	609	533	284	219
Local government workers	357	105	99	145	372	269	190	141
Self-employed workers	254	80	153	155	297	227	275	99
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 350	1 939	2 545	1 930	4 935	4 870	3 730	2 036
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 662	1 563	1 975	1 474	3 763	3 925	2 971	1 620
50 to 52 weeks	2 030	1 181	1 328	1 093	2 752	2 830	2 406	1 263
40 to 49 weeks	256	210	236	160	296	408	224	128
27 to 39 weeks	169	75	122	96	185	254	130	116
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	329	213	271	278	570	509	432	226
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 637	2 112	2 440	2 132	5 361	5 346	4 307	2 331
With a mobility or self-care limitation	94	127	71	56	123	233	189	37
With a mobility limitation	48	32	21	21	96	123	122	28
In labor force	11	11	5	11	34	33	33	—
With a self-care limitation	69	99	64	42	88	139	116	25
With a work disability	206	170	95	178	328	558	435	249
In labor force	110	76	42	99	188	237	206	129
Prevented from working	84	94	48	62	120	238	198	82
No work disability	3 431	1 942	2 345	1 954	5 033	4 788	3 872	2 082
In labor force	3 001	1 669	1 980	1 561	3 923	4 151	3 306	1 759
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	577	259	332	330	675	1 040	503	267
With a mobility or self-care limitation	104	24	89	24	84	274	112	26
With a mobility limitation	94	10	51	24	66	174	79	26
With a self-care limitation	32	14	62	24	57	201	79	15
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	134	57	66	89	213	277	138	94
Mean family income (dollars)	19 480	12 814	22 368	27 542	24 088	17 361	21 507	14 041
1 worker	388	185	266	218	431	361	442	246
Mean family income (dollars)	42 812	32 464	35 157	35 076	32 347	25 804	32 403	26 356
2 or more workers	1 104	555	727	680	1 535	1 425	1 217	700
Mean family income (dollars)	53 653	49 164	51 133	50 315	47 458	42 177	53 160	45 020

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)				York County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Cumberland County			
		Total	Portland city	South Portland city	Westbrook city		Tract 21.01	Tract 25.02	Tract 37.01	Tract 39
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	84 809	77 879	28 230	9 344	6 325	6 930	2 050	1 760	1 489	2 492
Less than \$5,000	3 195	2 891	1 730	377	196	304	51	26	20	67
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 876	6 330	3 464	776	540	546	85	84	58	126
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 449	5 917	2 886	681	537	532	115	50	54	163
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14 203	12 935	5 303	1 508	1 261	1 268	263	200	194	343
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14 139	12 971	4 521	1 751	1 151	1 168	313	260	138	478
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17 754	16 120	5 122	2 106	1 366	1 634	491	404	294	603
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14 303	13 172	3 430	1 561	992	1 131	454	423	353	474
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 124	3 882	944	376	225	242	193	172	145	132
\$100,000 or more	3 766	3 661	830	208	57	105	85	141	233	106
Median (dollars)	32 776	32 867	26 576	31 877	29 833	31 997	41 032	45 570	49 297	36 597
Mean (dollars)	40 590	41 027	33 559	36 412	33 732	35 686	44 555	55 547	76 777	42 127
Families	56 446	51 546	14 819	6 190	4 471	4 900	1 567	1 276	1 131	1 820
Median income (dollars)	39 636	40 046	34 837	37 531	35 436	36 205	44 777	49 524	57 156	43 450
Males 15 years and over, with income	78 357	71 795	23 135	8 347	5 747	6 562	1 885	1 705	1 395	2 421
Median income (dollars)	22 060	22 113	19 382	21 882	20 574	21 441	27 518	28 627	32 260	23 203
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.3	55.9	51.4	56.7	55.0	61.2	60.4	63.0	61.6	61.8
Median income (dollars)	28 751	29 014	25 820	27 955	27 091	26 838	31 991	36 094	44 313	30 207
Females 15 years and over, with income	82 217	75 857	26 622	9 308	6 223	6 360	2 046	1 660	1 376	2 416
Median income (dollars)	11 784	11 794	11 207	13 154	11 282	11 690	13 442	13 889	14 755	13 106
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.0	34.7	33.4	37.9	38.4	38.9	35.5	30.4	28.9	39.1
Median income (dollars)	20 182	20 381	19 986	20 594	18 693	18 301	20 385	22 727	25 841	20 460
Per capita income (dollars)	16 120	16 320	14 914	14 885	13 266	13 913	16 668	21 934	29 300	16 099
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	84 809	77 879	28 230	9 344	6 325	6 930	2 050	1 760	1 489	2 492
With earnings	69 446	63 700	21 885	7 475	5 192	5 746	1 677	1 487	1 241	2 120
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 523	40 867	34 538	36 357	33 928	36 706	44 982	51 540	72 879	42 814
With Social Security income	21 863	20 009	7 656	2 821	1 713	1 554	504	386	357	561
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 844	7 888	7 322	7 890	7 835	7 285	8 168	9 904	10 124	7 984
With public assistance income	5 158	4 761	2 695	559	413	397	15	46	15	93
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 922	3 959	3 788	4 244	4 282	3 478	2 429	6 798	5 040	4 854
With retirement income	13 374	12 306	3 961	1 907	1 185	1 068	432	233	266	381
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 567	8 608	8 243	8 391	7 609	8 090	8 198	8 133	14 181	7 742
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	47 804	48 555	41 936	41 802	38 103	39 904	49 290	62 258	89 030	48 055
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 011	47 758	41 595	40 401	35 662	39 580	49 818	59 177	73 588	50 475
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 536	49 283	42 234	43 033	40 361	40 234	48 795	64 826	102 794	45 810
Married-couple families (dollars)	52 292	53 181	48 197	46 072	41 870	43 245	53 289	64 552	94 805	51 245
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 035	55 063	52 721	47 431	41 994	44 236	56 380	62 323	77 520	54 385
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 800	51 589	44 866	44 937	41 772	42 297	50 524	66 379	109 709	48 267
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 188	25 500	22 960	23 838	22 826	21 366	23 731	37 008	36 673	23 371
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 671	19 849	18 567	16 988	17 685	17 517	17 892	29 004	25 638	17 733
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 290	33 776	30 198	31 695	32 363	27 203	33 972	45 973	49 547	27 399
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All income Levels in 1989										
Families	56 446	51 546	14 819	6 190	4 471	4 900	1 567	1 276	1 131	1 820
Householder worked in 1989	46 361	42 307	11 630	5 050	3 593	4 054	1 281	1 109	958	1 525
With related children under 18 years	28 206	25 627	7 245	3 055	2 235	2 579	785	603	543	922
With related children under 5 years	12 184	11 136	3 444	1 313	903	1 048	370	245	240	412
Married-couple families	46 076	41 951	10 915	4 786	3 533	4 125	1 328	1 152	987	1 592
Householder worked in 1989	38 696	35 205	8 973	4 005	2 854	3 491	1 098	990	814	1 356
With related children under 18 years	21 800	19 728	4 798	2 258	1 592	2 072	653	531	467	802
With related children under 5 years	10 104	9 176	2 460	1 104	675	928	322	237	224	381
Female householder, no husband present	8 282	7 658	3 246	1 125	748	624	190	106	130	168
Householder worked in 1989	5 920	5 476	2 123	809	591	444	152	101	130	118
With related children under 18 years	5 388	4 965	2 162	675	529	423	121	67	70	89
With related children under 5 years	1 646	1 550	848	158	176	96	48	8	16	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	40 596	37 683	19 388	4 574	2 644	2 913	672	689	490	919
Nonfamily householder	28 363	26 333	13 411	3 154	1 854	2 030	483	484	358	672
65 years and over	9 955	9 284	4 251	1 382	743	671	191	212	131	236
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	209 961	192 259	62 600	22 482	16 030	17 702	5 434	4 480	3 890	6 437
Persons under 18 years	48 969	44 594	12 512	4 925	3 917	4 375	1 365	954	998	1 551
Related children under 18 years	48 660	44 321	12 386	4 883	3 890	4 339	1 357	954	993	1 544
Related children 5 to 17 years	33 952	30 911	8 135	3 438	2 782	3 041	923	683	710	1 085
Persons 65 years and over	26 401	24 591	8 973	3 501	2 096	1 810	700	605	473	690
Persons 75 years and over	11 211	10 510	4 161	1 473	879	701	274	304	182	228
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 187	2 926	1 578	362	322	261	35	19	32	33
Percent below poverty level	5.6	5.7	10.6	5.8	7.2	5.3	2.2	1.5	2.8	1.8
Householder worked in 1989	1 625	1 491	721	211	194	134	19	6	19	25
With related children under 18 years	2 560	2 369	1 344	304	276	191	19	6	25	14
With related children under 5 years	1 437	1 366	792	154	170	71	10	6	25	7
Married-couple families	989	878	346	91	114	111	16	19	24	19
Householder worked in 1989	536	457	159	63	50	79	—	6	11	11
With related children under 18 years	556	492	204	55	83	64	—	6	17	—
With related children under 5 years	350	311	110	39	69	39	—	6	17	—
Female householder, no husband present	2 012	1 869	1 150	226	187	143	19	—	8	14
Householder worked in 1989	960	905	494	115	137	55	19	—	8	14
With related children under 18 years	1 860	1 733	1 083	204	178	127	19	—	8	14
With related children under 5 years	996	964	639	94	86	32	10	—	8	7
Unrelated individuals	6 791	6 255	3 883	584	448	536	35	71	53	99
Nonfamily householder	4 081	3 690	2 318	380	249	391	35	31	33	65
65 years and over	2 173	1 976	1 117	196	173	197	35	36	7	34
Persons	16 675	15 381	8 783	1 608	1 550	1 294	104	124	188	190
Percent below poverty level	7.9	8.0	14.0	7.2	9.7	7.3	1.9	2.8	4.8	3.0
Persons under 18 years	5 402	5 020	2 750	581	382	437	23	13	75	45
Related children under 18 years	5 153	4 800	2 659	539	353	353	23	13	70	38
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 281	3 013	1 629	357	268	310	10	—	38	32
Persons 65 years and over	2 632	2 392	1 244	248	222	240	50	36	20	51
Persons 75 years and over	1 402	1 293	663	170	97	109	50	19	—	19
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 664	5 255	3 052	637	405	409	62	47	58	70
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	23 030	21 091	11 515	2 209	2 135	1 939	192	254	270	420
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	45 656	41 350	20 114	4 402	3 946	4 306	542	488	373	988

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 3.99	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 131	1 202	150	—	1 730	870	421	774	1 477	1 449
Less than \$5,000	88	52	7	—	155	85	98	148	125	163
\$5,000 to \$9,999	114	68	13	—	458	225	173	162	329	227
\$10,000 to \$14,999	159	140	34	—	250	110	42	84	237	161
\$15,000 to \$24,999	221	298	11	—	399	209	53	184	382	300
\$25,000 to \$34,999	212	236	7	—	160	100	27	116	171	239
\$35,000 to \$49,999	236	262	43	—	169	95	18	57	151	208
\$50,000 to \$74,999	83	91	11	—	103	46	10	23	67	83
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	25	19	—	26	—	—	—	7	9
\$100,000 or more	11	30	5	—	10	—	—	—	8	59
Median (dollars)	23 854	26 493	35 682	—	15 033	15 735	7 362	14 271	15 792	19 265
Mean (dollars)	26 592	30 747	41 947	—	20 278	19 307	12 564	16 856	20 016	27 549
Families	573	633	85	—	336	533	112	224	448	393
Median income (dollars)	23 906	27 917	20 750	—	26 000	13 125	11 167	10 313	14 821	30 057
Males 15 years and over, with income	921	926	104	—	1 505	593	252	678	1 145	953
Median income (dollars)	15 660	18 104	23 750	—	13 275	14 010	6 786	11 875	12 327	17 774
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.8	50.4	64.4	—	38.7	39.1	25.0	38.3	39.0	53.2
Median income (dollars)	23 264	21 369	30 625	—	22 591	16 818	18 194	17 091	19 608	20 799
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 063	1 135	133	—	1 231	836	359	595	1 092	1 155
Median income (dollars)	9 603	13 149	12 042	—	7 970	7 928	6 379	7 087	10 034	10 976
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.8	41.3	54.1	—	29.7	27.5	10.0	19.0	29.1	25.5
Median income (dollars)	18 408	21 125	22 250	—	15 753	14 375	17 031	16 014	16 172	20 597
Per capita income (dollars)	11 455	13 692	19 397	—	12 875	7 660	6 635	9 263	11 541	16 419
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 131	1 202	150	—	1 730	870	421	774	1 477	1 449
With earnings	925	1 029	125	—	1 210	661	134	580	1 195	993
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 956	28 134	47 015	—	23 279	18 286	17 887	19 028	20 310	31 624
With Social Security income	240	276	23	—	553	247	214	123	268	403
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 723	8 478	6 523	—	6 454	5 596	5 548	5 419	5 237	6 539
With public assistance income	142	107	19	—	235	313	130	172	270	142
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 359	2 695	3 432	—	1 523	4 548	4 048	3 289	4 138	4 276
With retirement income	148	118	6	—	180	62	103	57	114	141
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 704	14 109	3 700	—	3 654	11 191	5 697	6 654	4 331	5 965
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	26 779	33 920	42 286	—	30 166	18 067	19 763	12 785	18 617	42 336
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 618	28 520	35 496	—	17 131	13 679	7 865	10 479	13 063	50 646
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 067	38 694	52 472	—	35 008	27 276	28 367	16 557	23 652	33 725
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 745	41 758	58 469	—	38 810	23 460	34 801	20 921	21 209	55 946
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 585	37 154	67 736	—	36 750	22 018	14 000	29 984	12 956	80 611
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 844	45 227	52 472	—	39 035	24 798	38 860	16 691	24 640	37 948
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 217	18 350	11 038	—	11 402	12 962	8 067	7 521	16 012	15 933
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 173	16 908	11 038	—	2 110	10 389	6 606	5 559	13 953	15 471
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 652	20 468	—	—	19 187	31 832	10 442	16 234	20 963	17 223
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	573	633	85	—	336	533	112	224	448	393
Householder worked in 1989	434	468	73	—	282	350	39	133	286	311
With related children under 18 years	290	297	57	—	91	384	68	139	213	221
With related children under 5 years	153	96	23	—	47	221	37	84	118	110
Married-couple families	329	398	56	—	223	214	49	88	252	256
Householder worked in 1989	263	308	51	—	176	155	18	60	169	225
With related children under 18 years	125	171	28	—	22	120	24	28	74	119
With related children under 5 years	73	66	17	—	11	79	17	8	56	52
Female householder, no husband present	180	200	29	—	68	275	63	136	160	125
Householder worked in 1989	121	125	22	—	61	173	21	73	90	81
With related children under 18 years	126	119	29	—	31	248	44	111	113	102
With related children under 5 years	59	30	6	—	11	126	20	76	53	58
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	863	809	90	—	1 815	597	415	892	1 524	1 449
Nonfamily householder	558	569	65	—	1 394	337	309	550	1 029	1 056
65 years and over	122	129	7	—	446	114	163	49	165	390
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 557	2 676	320	—	2 532	2 198	808	1 451	2 721	2 419
Persons under 18 years	544	492	73	—	122	717	167	209	366	275
Related children under 18 years	543	492	73	—	98	709	149	200	357	270
Related children 5 to 17 years	276	363	52	—	50	445	109	79	212	170
Persons 65 years and over	273	343	12	—	541	196	237	113	219	459
Persons 75 years and over	124	126	5	—	286	72	108	53	90	326
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	112	62	13	—	75	228	46	90	141	51
Percent below poverty level	19.5	9.8	15.3	—	22.3	42.8	41.1	40.2	31.5	13.0
Householder worked in 1989	62	40	6	—	75	121	7	36	32	14
With related children under 18 years	90	56	13	—	56	223	38	90	114	38
With related children under 5 years	74	16	—	—	36	137	23	76	62	33
Married-couple families	38	11	—	—	23	8	—	—	57	13
Householder worked in 1989	31	11	—	—	—	7	—	—	10	6
With related children under 18 years	16	11	—	—	—	18	8	—	35	—
With related children under 5 years	16	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	17	—
Female householder, no husband present	67	51	13	—	43	194	38	90	75	38
Householder worked in 1989	24	29	6	—	43	108	7	36	22	8
With related children under 18 years	67	45	13	—	31	194	30	90	70	38
With related children under 5 years	51	16	—	—	11	119	15	76	45	33
Unrelated individuals	148	140	4	—	492	156	248	346	325	258
Nonfamily householder	95	76	—	—	339	98	170	183	208	195
65 years and over	27	23	—	—	173	42	96	24	66	102
Persons	517	382	33	—	649	875	413	593	830	368
Percent below poverty level	20.2	14.3	10.3	—	25.6	39.8	51.1	40.9	30.5	15.2
Persons under 18 years	207	140	16	—	91	463	122	166	224	50
Related children under 18 years	206	140	16	—	67	455	104	157	224	45
Related children 5 to 17 years	78	108	16	—	28	290	82	41	162	11
Persons 65 years and over	27	23	—	—	185	52	104	24	78	102
Persons 75 years and over	17	18	—	—	103	16	42	16	20	74
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	189	85	17	—	240	247	98	356	317	121
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	656	435	75	—	868	1 034	501	734	1 119	653
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 114	973	154	—	1 288	1 471	625	961	1 647	1 164

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Can.									
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	828	1 078	633	1 467	695	1 845	1 640	1 908	1 359	247
Less than \$5,000	79	28	72	35	40	74	39	45	110	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	199	74	127	127	71	62	97	169	156	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999	87	159	120	146	69	125	112	184	134	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	135	241	143	310	79	305	256	304	183	16
\$25,000 to \$34,999	143	200	65	261	189	324	299	353	185	20
\$35,000 to \$49,999	97	165	63	235	126	468	377	371	250	67
\$50,000 to \$74,999	54	68	38	204	94	302	317	323	213	47
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	26	—	87	14	100	51	93	81	25
\$100,000 or more	22	117	5	62	13	85	92	66	47	42
Median (dollars)	16 914	25 964	14 886	30 221	29 972	35 864	35 452	31 704	29 904	47 083
Mean (dollars)	35 125	46 883	20 767	37 713	31 590	44 287	42 102	37 209	40 000	69 030
Families	331	401	245	687	429	1 221	962	1 058	1 010	195
Median income (dollars)	20 469	41 736	14 594	41 563	32 028	41 037	37 885	41 667	36 202	56 387
Males 15 years and over, with income	516	720	544	1 305	554	1 633	1 409	1 494	1 214	237
Median income (dollars)	17 813	19 787	12 113	19 647	20 511	21 734	23 271	24 226	21 848	34 464
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.7	47.8	42.3	51.7	54.7	58.1	53.5	60.0	50.7	54.9
Median income (dollars)	22 708	24 135	20 122	25 373	26 776	27 367	28 275	29 932	30 291	50 538
Females 15 years and over, with income	711	996	481	1 502	697	1 942	1 579	1 997	1 489	228
Median income (dollars)	10 027	15 686	9 727	12 972	11 662	12 646	15 061	14 137	8 645	11 707
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.6	37.1	35.6	34.7	33.9	34.5	40.0	38.5	26.0	30.7
Median income (dollars)	19 632	21 538	15 383	21 782	19 286	23 941	19 647	20 771	19 191	31 538
Per capita income (dollars)	17 751	24 601	10 188	16 798	12 638	17 953	18 240	15 803	14 955	27 372
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	828	1 078	633	1 467	695	1 845	1 640	1 908	1 359	247
With earnings	589	885	513	1 211	560	1 529	1 316	1 492	1 003	210
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 488	49 118	22 498	37 773	30 940	43 821	39 610	37 682	43 713	66 097
With Social Security income	222	212	110	347	187	531	513	536	457	61
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 010	8 240	4 811	8 148	7 489	8 619	8 611	7 344	8 013	7 739
With public assistance income	187	—	92	48	65	92	66	77	154	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 449	—	3 861	5 071	5 676	3 703	7 368	4 439	3 779	3 600
With retirement income	67	145	50	224	28	276	286	278	290	27
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 590	7 258	3 755	8 818	9 533	8 037	8 961	11 956	8 653	12 557
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	50 846	72 770	21 755	49 502	34 935	52 812	47 250	47 797	47 195	77 571
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	61 851	84 147	23 228	55 734	33 455	56 406	48 639	53 090	54 662	68 722
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 461	65 373	20 295	45 004	36 382	49 485	46 343	43 517	41 195	85 475
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 751	81 050	23 731	55 190	40 052	56 916	51 140	49 859	58 824	86 251
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 984	93 723	31 323	66 034	45 124	61 074	58 336	57 935	76 711	74 044
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 367	72 373	17 656	47 177	34 481	52 909	46 690	43 590	44 867	97 863
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	67 444	25 135	19 259	25 646	20 406	30 950	26 057	39 572	15 495	32 050
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	75 785	14 089	17 214	10 668	6 968	25 982	18 019	35 394	13 689	39 071
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 392	34 675	22 587	35 905	34 292	34 827	35 603	43 281	19 011	25 029
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	331	401	245	687	429	1 221	962	1 058	1 010	195
Householder worked in 1989	208	348	182	551	313	1 073	761	878	771	175
With related children under 18 years	218	165	132	288	225	620	390	491	488	92
With related children under 5 years	105	52	67	153	131	286	179	288	199	36
Married-couple families	179	342	117	546	277	1 023	751	865	767	160
Householder worked in 1989	137	296	87	458	215	910	613	701	623	140
With related children under 18 years	78	146	52	232	145	518	287	386	300	78
With related children under 5 years	49	52	25	128	89	255	140	262	147	36
Female householder, no husband present	152	41	113	123	122	146	140	168	221	28
Householder worked in 1989	71	34	80	80	68	123	99	152	131	28
With related children under 18 years	140	19	80	50	67	81	76	89	172	14
With related children under 5 years	56	—	42	25	34	24	24	18	47	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	737	902	596	1 309	400	894	1 028	1 266	437	91
Nonfamily householder	497	677	388	780	266	624	678	850	349	52
65 years and over	150	137	76	158	77	263	203	404	192	17
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 644	2 042	1 282	3 198	1 707	4 555	3 785	4 576	3 524	617
Persons under 18 years	385	286	220	400	406	973	732	957	908	146
Related children under 18 years	374	286	206	400	406	973	732	957	905	146
Related children 5 to 17 years	256	217	118	250	256	664	481	663	626	103
Persons 65 years and over	205	249	124	434	223	673	616	769	567	69
Persons 75 years and over	92	146	32	228	76	330	285	388	232	24
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	115	11	74	41	65	36	51	9	97	—
Percent below poverty level	34.7	2.7	30.2	6.0	15.2	2.9	5.3	.9	9.6	—
Householder worked in 1989	30	11	30	14	38	30	35	9	42	—
With related children under 18 years	108	11	47	34	65	30	41	9	78	—
With related children under 5 years	50	6	24	20	48	17	13	—	37	—
Married-couple families	12	11	34	15	14	15	—	—	6	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	11	16	8	7	15	—	—	6	—
With related children under 18 years	12	11	11	8	14	15	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	6	—	—	14	7	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	103	—	40	26	51	21	41	9	86	—
Householder worked in 1989	30	—	14	6	31	15	25	9	31	—
With related children under 18 years	96	—	36	26	51	15	41	9	73	—
With related children under 5 years	50	—	24	20	34	10	13	—	37	—
Unrelated individuals	154	168	203	303	29	107	77	202	97	18
Nonfamily householder	96	76	117	116	18	61	49	83	90	11
65 years and over	56	36	32	8	18	50	25	120	41	5
Persons	485	221	420	413	225	192	200	242	404	18
Percent below poverty level	29.5	10.8	32.8	12.9	13.2	4.2	5.3	5.3	11.5	2.9
Persons under 18 years	196	24	88	54	118	31	61	21	181	—
Related children under 18 years	190	24	84	54	118	31	61	21	178	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	131	10	54	38	59	19	48	21	120	—
Persons 65 years and over	75	43	42	8	18	56	25	120	41	5
Persons 75 years and over	37	29	15	8	7	29	25	67	14	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	194	61	169	111	86	70	68	47	181	13
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	548	299	467	529	264	243	259	422	514	24
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	856	509	742	787	474	874	747	871	927	64

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						South Portland city, Cumberland County			
	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 21.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 050	1 607	1 816	1 372	481	—	2 515	1 468	1 382	1 023
Less than \$5,000	51	54	71	55	50	—	101	87	108	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	85	111	203	147	56	—	242	146	171	66
\$10,000 to \$14,999	115	131	157	69	48	—	223	97	115	51
\$15,000 to \$24,999	263	292	375	233	111	—	385	274	175	165
\$25,000 to \$34,999	313	267	265	322	47	—	550	334	214	203
\$35,000 to \$49,999	491	394	438	271	70	—	572	268	306	307
\$50,000 to \$74,999	454	256	218	256	69	—	359	198	256	171
\$75,000 to \$99,999	193	80	59	—	30	—	77	51	18	39
\$100,000 or more	85	22	30	19	—	—	6	13	19	8
Median (dollars)	41 032	31 807	29 382	30 911	22 390	—	30 702	28 575	29 722	35 614
Mean (dollars)	44 555	36 137	34 633	32 391	29 943	—	32 343	32 046	32 333	36 483
Families	1 567	1 112	1 074	900	290	—	1 666	954	745	785
Median income (dollars)	44 777	35 845	37 059	34 440	32 250	—	35 526	30 473	40 368	36 603
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 885	1 573	1 368	1 190	416	—	2 297	1 229	1 069	965
Median income (dollars)	27 518	19 811	22 839	21 797	21 471	—	20 976	20 193	21 895	21 615
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.4	54.7	56.4	61.9	46.9	—	54.7	64.0	57.2	54.6
Median income (dollars)	31 991	26 250	28 369	23 814	31 042	—	26 843	24 107	27 770	27 060
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 046	1 702	1 886	1 402	365	—	2 459	1 523	1 366	1 032
Median income (dollars)	13 442	10 678	11 367	11 156	8 625	—	12 212	11 790	12 890	14 242
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.5	37.3	30.5	37.9	19.7	—	40.0	41.4	34.1	37.1
Median income (dollars)	20 385	20 726	19 529	18 707	15 441	—	19 925	20 108	20 352	21 341
Per capita income (dollars)	16 668	13 396	15 425	12 500	13 527	—	12 857	13 256	14 995	14 090
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 050	1 607	1 816	1 372	481	—	2 515	1 468	1 382	1 023
With earnings	1 677	1 339	1 295	1 054	360	—	2 065	1 207	962	862
Mean earnings (dollars)	44 982	37 369	37 136	35 015	29 960	—	32 329	32 381	36 742	34 520
With Social Security income	504	376	696	426	131	—	684	348	500	356
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 168	6 509	7 497	7 721	8 547	—	7 729	7 218	7 652	8 615
With public assistance income	15	126	121	103	12	—	190	139	72	51
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 429	3 628	3 003	3 700	981	—	3 642	5 282	2 919	5 035
With retirement income	432	255	281	221	61	—	506	252	307	214
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 198	8 371	9 244	6 868	7 034	—	6 739	9 042	7 011	7 231
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	49 290	38 903	40 994	36 732	34 457	—	37 354	34 877	42 734	38 433
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 818	34 778	38 361	31 108	37 339	—	32 629	34 074	41 263	37 695
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 795	43 401	42 779	40 748	32 451	—	41 605	35 654	44 024	39 035
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 289	43 216	43 100	40 375	34 705	—	41 489	39 851	46 092	41 973
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 380	39 680	43 538	36 169	40 729	—	39 925	45 290	44 963	42 411
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 524	46 882	42 788	42 857	30 316	—	42 665	35 672	47 296	41 588
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 731	20 094	32 976	21 071	44 232	—	20 966	18 556	24 856	24 704
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 892	14 693	12 515	17 259	18 640	—	15 878	13 056	17 566	20 215
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 972	26 751	44 715	27 512	63 000	—	31 027	29 327	29 681	28 324
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 567	1 112	1 074	900	290	—	1 666	954	745	785
Householder worked in 1989	1 281	909	874	687	243	—	1 453	785	625	609
With related children under 18 years	785	585	474	403	129	—	826	518	348	396
With related children under 5 years	370	257	200	184	48	—	314	251	210	177
Married-couple families	1 328	888	859	706	242	—	1 300	695	583	595
Householder worked in 1989	1 098	759	722	594	195	—	1 120	576	524	479
With related children under 18 years	653	452	367	281	112	—	579	328	301	298
With related children under 5 years	322	224	160	144	48	—	249	177	196	160
Female householder, no husband present	190	192	192	156	26	—	262	213	118	168
Householder worked in 1989	152	123	134	55	26	—	229	175	81	108
With related children under 18 years	121	111	101	107	11	—	183	164	47	98
With related children under 5 years	48	26	40	25	—	—	37	66	14	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	672	744	916	675	267	—	1 234	790	864	375
Nonfamily householder	483	495	742	472	191	—	849	514	637	238
65 years and over	191	148	390	172	88	—	374	178	329	116
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 434	4 131	3 959	3 366	1 098	—	6 014	3 569	3 008	2 625
Persons under 18 years	1 365	988	749	765	267	—	1 349	795	539	608
Related children under 18 years	1 357	980	749	765	259	—	1 333	789	526	608
Related children 5 to 17 years	923	650	496	485	191	—	924	518	358	434
Persons 65 years and over	700	426	834	496	195	—	824	521	605	379
Persons 75 years and over	274	164	415	216	69	—	360	212	306	126
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	35	86	50	59	31	—	122	113	25	14
Percent below poverty level	2.2	7.7	4.7	6.6	10.7	—	7.3	11.8	3.4	1.8
Householder worked in 1989	19	15	20	10	25	—	96	67	5	8
With related children under 18 years	19	69	50	59	6	—	106	95	15	14
With related children under 5 years	10	44	35	25	6	—	58	59	10	10
Married-couple families	16	35	5	10	23	—	40	33	10	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	10	—	4	17	—	32	23	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	24	5	10	6	—	24	23	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	24	5	—	6	—	16	23	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	19	51	45	49	—	—	49	68	15	14
Householder worked in 1989	19	5	20	6	—	—	31	44	5	8
With related children under 18 years	19	45	45	49	—	—	49	60	15	14
With related children under 5 years	10	20	30	25	—	—	21	36	10	10
Unrelated individuals	35	102	101	114	56	—	168	101	131	36
Nonfamily householder	35	35	64	59	44	—	115	69	118	18
65 years and over	35	26	40	40	32	—	48	37	69	9
Persons	104	444	234	392	129	—	530	405	194	90
Percent below poverty level	1.9	10.7	5.9	11.6	11.7	—	8.8	11.3	6.4	3.4
Persons under 18 years	23	185	77	187	25	—	205	160	43	40
Related children under 18 years	23	180	77	187	17	—	189	154	30	40
Related children 5 to 17 years	10	106	46	142	9	—	113	94	18	18
Persons 65 years and over	50	48	40	46	32	—	66	49	87	9
Persons 75 years and over	50	19	20	23	14	—	32	35	80	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	62	94	57	113	56	—	154	209	107	4
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	192	588	367	536	188	—	713	464	341	118
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	542	1 120	872	977	355	—	1 393	900	630	399

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						Westbrook city, Cumberland County	
	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 35.99	Tract 36	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 39 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 494	955	—	497	10	—	1 261	1 511
Less than \$5,000	7	61	—	—	—	—	12	46
\$5,000 to \$9,999	57	64	—	30	—	—	53	160
\$10,000 to \$14,999	58	94	—	43	—	—	64	113
\$15,000 to \$24,999	225	207	—	77	—	—	205	310
\$25,000 to \$34,999	193	162	—	95	—	—	230	260
\$35,000 to \$49,999	343	206	—	100	4	—	334	356
\$50,000 to \$74,999	396	125	—	50	6	—	269	188
\$75,000 to \$99,999	134	13	—	44	—	—	72	56
\$100,000 or more	81	23	—	58	—	—	22	22
Median (dollars)	43 269	27 384	—	35 437	60 383	—	37 445	28 194
Mean (dollars)	48 792	32 227	—	51 397	62 580	—	41 879	32 747
Families	1 155	521	—	354	10	—	999	1 032
Median income (dollars)	46 758	30 524	—	43 875	60 383	—	41 250	35 955
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 474	851	17	429	16	—	1 292	1 376
Median income (dollars)	28 571	19 740	9 688	25 313	28 333	—	22 217	20 299
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.4	60.8	100.0	52.2	100.0	—	57.5	55.1
Median income (dollars)	35 539	24 190	9 688	32 143	28 333	—	30 995	27 813
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 517	897	—	502	12	—	1 286	1 432
Median income (dollars)	15 581	13 828	—	13 250	25 357	—	12 077	10 080
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.4	43.5	—	25.7	58.3	—	39.1	34.1
Median income (dollars)	22 152	20 750	—	24 375	26 250	—	20 254	18 779
Per capita income (dollars)	18 688	13 851	9 850	21 605	20 055	—	14 991	12 947
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 494	955	—	497	10	—	1 261	1 511
With earnings	1 204	777	—	388	10	—	1 112	1 206
Mean earnings (dollars)	47 664	33 239	—	43 766	62 400	—	40 358	32 949
With Social Security income	563	192	—	178	—	—	308	444
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 281	7 838	—	7 862	—	—	7 475	7 905
With public assistance income	37	60	—	10	—	—	45	113
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 964	4 449	—	2 867	—	—	3 572	3 580
With retirement income	368	120	—	140	—	—	285	340
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 940	10 125	—	15 063	—	—	10 027	6 686
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	52 258	36 185	—	60 474	62 580	—	45 319	38 287
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 180	33 054	—	62 223	74 300	—	44 827	35 488
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 069	39 328	—	59 173	45 000	—	45 728	40 740
Married-couple families (dollars)	55 333	40 096	—	66 122	62 580	—	48 230	42 493
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 997	38 969	—	65 215	74 300	—	49 795	42 647
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 121	40 913	—	66 850	45 000	—	47 082	42 379
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	31 314	22 740	—	37 076	—	—	25 829	19 618
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 609	17 786	—	45 000	—	—	23 179	13 779
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 238	32 648	—	35 667	—	—	33 399	30 406
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 155	521	—	354	10	—	999	1 032
Householder worked in 1989	914	375	—	279	10	—	870	779
With related children under 18 years	543	267	—	151	6	—	466	494
With related children under 5 years	188	102	—	65	6	—	84	203
Married-couple families	984	345	—	274	10	—	865	829
Householder worked in 1989	806	267	—	223	10	—	754	623
With related children under 18 years	473	151	—	122	6	—	372	358
With related children under 5 years	181	85	—	50	6	—	73	149
Female householder, no husband present	146	165	—	53	—	—	108	168
Householder worked in 1989	90	97	—	29	—	—	102	130
With related children under 18 years	65	110	—	8	—	—	80	116
With related children under 5 years	7	17	—	—	—	—	5	47
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	507	610	—	194	—	—	357	686
Nonfamily householder	339	434	—	143	—	—	262	479
65 years and over	202	81	—	102	—	—	100	168
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 912	2 137	—	1 184	33	—	3 497	3 780
Persons under 18 years	927	449	—	253	5	—	868	914
Related children under 18 years	920	449	—	253	5	—	868	914
Related children 5 to 17 years	681	331	—	192	—	—	671	623
Persons 65 years and over	695	235	—	242	—	—	355	496
Persons 75 years and over	267	100	—	102	—	—	117	222
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	12	71	—	5	—	—	33	86
Percent below poverty level	1.0	13.6	—	1.4	—	—	3.3	8.3
Householder worked in 1989	4	31	—	—	—	—	23	59
With related children under 18 years	8	66	—	—	—	—	17	86
With related children under 5 years	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	58
Married-couple families	—	8	—	—	—	—	10	18
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	6
With related children under 18 years	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	18
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Female householder, no husband present	12	63	—	5	—	—	23	61
Householder worked in 1989	4	23	—	—	—	—	23	46
With related children under 18 years	8	58	—	—	—	—	17	61
With related children under 5 years	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	33
Unrelated individuals	58	74	—	16	—	—	27	160
Nonfamily householder	14	46	—	—	—	—	11	98
65 years and over	20	13	—	—	—	—	7	58
Persons	90	273	—	26	—	—	110	477
Percent below poverty level	2.3	12.8	—	2.2	—	—	3.1	12.6
Persons under 18 years	21	112	—	—	—	—	34	206
Related children under 18 years	14	112	—	—	—	—	34	206
Related children 5 to 17 years	14	100	—	—	—	—	34	108
Persons 65 years and over	24	13	—	—	—	—	23	58
Persons 75 years and over	14	—	—	—	—	—	12	25
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	19	126	—	18	—	—	24	147
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	120	378	—	75	—	—	185	531
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	311	637	—	132	—	—	463	982

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westbrook city, Cumberland County—Con.		Remainder of Cumberland County						
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 25.01	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 37.02	Tract 38	Tract 39 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 215	2 338	—	1 312	1 760	1 479	1 791	2 246	2 492
Less than \$5,000	38	100	—	70	26	20	8	19	67
\$5,000 to \$9,999	145	182	—	51	84	58	55	69	126
\$10,000 to \$14,999	105	255	—	70	54	54	92	69	163
\$15,000 to \$24,999	241	505	—	185	200	194	172	245	343
\$25,000 to \$34,999	240	421	—	141	260	138	273	403	478
\$35,000 to \$49,999	254	422	—	238	404	290	381	433	603
\$50,000 to \$74,999	161	374	—	196	423	347	395	590	474
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24	73	—	126	172	145	133	251	132
\$100,000 or more	7	6	—	235	141	233	282	167	106
Median (dollars)	28 036	27 860	—	43 357	45 570	49 245	46 806	45 823	36 597
Mean (dollars)	30 437	31 687	—	68 347	55 547	76 873	73 933	52 343	42 127
Families	792	1 648	—	889	1 276	1 121	1 453	1 740	1 820
Median income (dollars)	33 167	31 940	—	57 566	49 524	57 064	51 784	50 418	43 450
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 039	2 040	—	1 089	1 705	1 379	1 809	2 244	2 421
Median income (dollars)	20 056	20 098	—	32 405	28 627	32 388	29 871	27 472	23 203
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.7	54.9	—	49.8	63.0	61.2	58.1	61.1	61.8
Median income (dollars)	25 291	25 846	—	49 698	36 094	44 922	40 294	33 977	30 207
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 162	2 343	—	1 214	1 660	1 364	1 868	2 126	2 416
Median income (dollars)	11 891	11 323	—	15 136	13 889	14 728	12 375	14 067	13 106
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.4	40.2	—	23.7	30.4	28.6	29.4	36.8	39.1
Median income (dollars)	17 321	18 608	—	23 750	22 727	25 784	22 542	23 973	20 460
Per capita income (dollars)	12 407	12 872	—	28 919	21 934	29 379	26 275	19 754	16 099
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 215	2 338	—	1 312	1 760	1 479	1 791	2 246	2 492
With earnings	991	1 883	—	963	1 487	1 231	1 538	1 954	2 120
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 408	32 611	—	67 311	51 540	72 964	68 322	50 795	42 814
With Social Security income	314	647	—	507	386	357	505	500	561
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 637	8 053	—	9 127	9 904	10 124	8 504	8 483	7 984
With public assistance income	90	165	—	48	46	15	45	63	93
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 173	4 471	—	7 395	6 798	5 040	2 631	4 002	4 854
With retirement income	213	347	—	245	233	266	411	332	381
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 843	6 383	—	11 985	8 133	14 181	10 491	6 897	7 742
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	34 447	35 369	—	87 854	62 258	89 266	82 908	57 475	48 055
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 513	32 703	—	101 680	59 177	73 580	86 036	55 536	50 475
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 597	37 903	—	79 573	64 826	103 183	80 439	59 086	45 810
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 959	37 999	—	92 790	64 552	95 135	87 849	61 162	51 245
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 942	37 207	—	112 265	62 323	77 563	93 677	60 771	54 385
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 175	38 679	—	81 565	66 379	110 201	83 294	61 472	48 267
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 798	24 758	—	38 496	37 008	36 673	45 861	32 575	23 371
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 742	18 265	—	27 614	29 004	25 638	29 636	26 148	17 733
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 962	34 149	—	51 331	45 973	49 547	61 390	41 792	27 399
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	792	1 648	—	889	1 276	1 121	1 453	1 740	1 820
Householder worked in 1989	591	1 353	—	638	1 109	948	1 218	1 483	1 525
With related children under 18 years	425	850	—	338	603	537	675	823	922
With related children under 5 years	200	416	—	151	245	234	265	338	412
Married-couple families	561	1 278	—	774	1 152	977	1 288	1 476	1 592
Householder worked in 1989	442	1 035	—	556	990	804	1 088	1 264	1 356
With related children under 18 years	253	609	—	288	531	461	570	679	802
With related children under 5 years	117	336	—	139	237	218	241	304	381
Female householder, no husband present	176	296	—	85	106	130	137	185	168
Householder worked in 1989	109	250	—	57	101	130	114	161	118
With related children under 18 years	130	203	—	46	67	70	89	117	89
With related children under 5 years	50	74	—	12	8	16	24	24	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	660	941	—	472	689	490	463	707	919
Nonfamily householder	423	690	—	423	484	358	338	506	672
65 years and over	173	302	—	204	212	131	155	181	236
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 963	5 790	—	3 053	4 480	3 857	4 923	5 985	6 437
Persons under 18 years	714	1 421	—	671	954	993	1 254	1 422	1 551
Related children under 18 years	703	1 405	—	668	954	988	1 248	1 422	1 544
Related children 5 to 17 years	487	1 001	—	476	683	710	928	1 004	1 085
Persons 65 years and over	452	793	—	764	605	473	680	565	690
Persons 75 years and over	217	323	—	318	304	182	255	223	228
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	71	132	—	24	19	32	27	22	33
Percent below poverty level	9.0	8.0	—	2.7	1.5	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.8
Householder worked in 1989	36	76	—	6	6	19	23	22	25
With related children under 18 years	68	105	—	5	6	25	27	15	14
With related children under 5 years	37	75	—	—	6	25	4	—	7
Married-couple families	8	78	—	17	19	24	6	14	19
Householder worked in 1989	8	36	—	6	11	6	6	14	11
With related children under 18 years	8	57	—	5	6	17	6	7	—
With related children under 5 years	8	43	—	—	6	17	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	55	48	—	7	—	8	21	8	14
Householder worked in 1989	28	40	—	—	—	8	17	8	14
With related children under 18 years	52	48	—	—	—	8	21	8	14
With related children under 5 years	21	32	—	—	—	8	4	—	7
Unrelated individuals	146	115	—	96	71	53	38	60	99
Nonfamily householder	63	77	—	74	31	33	7	26	65
65 years and over	64	44	—	37	36	7	5	11	34
Persons	362	601	—	150	124	188	114	136	190
Percent below poverty level	12.2	10.4	—	4.9	2.8	4.9	2.3	2.3	3.0
Persons under 18 years	145	277	—	5	13	75	45	20	45
Related children under 18 years	134	261	—	5	13	70	39	20	38
Related children 5 to 17 years	89	158	—	5	—	38	30	20	32
Persons 65 years and over	64	77	—	50	36	20	5	18	51
Persons 75 years and over	37	23	—	19	19	—	5	18	19
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	139	95	—	38	47	58	30	38	70
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	563	856	—	188	254	270	163	277	420
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	759	1 742	—	351	488	373	455	578	988

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.								
	Tract 40.01	Tract 40.02	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 44.01	Tract 44.02	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	801	1 645	1 457	2 025	1 793	1 288	2 641	799	2 152
Less than \$5,000	16	34	44	35	33	32	40	15	45
\$5,000 to \$9,999	39	89	63	103	78	96	153	23	122
\$10,000 to \$14,999	76	135	109	72	69	62	152	31	134
\$15,000 to \$24,999	114	322	243	198	251	123	441	108	345
\$25,000 to \$34,999	149	216	186	165	390	225	427	133	367
\$35,000 to \$49,999	187	342	393	438	311	190	581	189	535
\$50,000 to \$74,999	156	332	299	514	380	311	504	177	420
\$75,000 to \$99,999	42	64	85	175	151	82	169	65	83
\$100,000 or more	22	111	35	325	130	167	174	58	101
Median (dollars)	35 650	35 669	38 903	50 069	38 836	41 571	37 150	41 488	37 705
Mean (dollars)	39 231	43 493	40 640	65 069	47 021	53 509	44 871	51 065	40 397
Families	609	1 157	1 213	1 728	1 233	936	1 949	683	1 611
Median income (dollars)	38 802	41 778	40 710	54 831	47 180	50 809	42 489	44 896	40 873
Males 15 years and over, with income	768	2 011	1 512	2 131	1 626	1 215	2 513	871	2 175
Median income (dollars)	23 417	18 346	22 970	33 116	27 117	26 748	25 779	24 026	22 159
Percent year-round full-time workers	64.5	47.1	56.2	61.9	61.4	58.5	59.8	62.2	59.7
Median income (dollars)	28 634	31 341	28 614	39 137	31 927	36 378	30 876	30 556	27 368
Females 15 years and over, with income	763	2 091	1 456	1 988	1 774	1 244	2 563	828	2 097
Median income (dollars)	12 596	6 970	10 984	11 122	12 537	12 341	14 034	11 786	12 241
Percent year-round full-time workers	41.3	21.7	33.7	25.8	37.0	33.6	39.8	33.0	39.7
Median income (dollars)	20 026	20 744	20 217	26 134	21 159	24 911	20 898	20 574	18 634
Per capita income (dollars)	14 664	14 061	13 730	22 450	18 530	21 010	17 329	17 010	14 646
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	801	1 645	1 457	2 025	1 793	1 288	2 641	799	2 152
With earnings	710	1 376	1 298	1 756	1 519	1 072	2 291	717	1 838
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 607	42 404	39 876	61 448	45 290	53 296	43 519	48 657	41 149
With Social Security income	170	777	312	495	408	310	594	139	476
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 466	7 322	8 066	8 274	8 648	8 584	7 341	7 356	7 948
With public assistance income	18	94	66	50	41	49	88	24	79
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 640	4 313	3 676	6 697	2 091	5 056	3 484	3 760	2 658
With retirement income	127	236	213	331	258	196	294	133	267
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 169	10 540	5 440	9 414	10 183	12 180	9 310	9 259	8 369
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	43 421	51 065	42 721	70 658	54 401	61 372	49 929	54 518	44 380
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 175	52 361	44 042	64 803	57 394	66 736	51 941	58 302	43 401
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 532	49 374	41 308	76 134	51 618	57 299	48 024	50 424	45 434
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 807	53 393	45 545	72 668	57 934	64 610	53 608	57 755	46 255
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 150	57 330	47 804	66 878	63 576	71 842	58 626	62 533	47 506
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 520	48 220	42 928	77 611	53 115	59 242	49 270	52 422	44 933
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 090	37 731	25 180	45 201	34 522	26 592	25 162	28 985	28 501
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 877	17 336	17 387	51 386	33 697	21 047	19 004	19 333	14 405
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 479	59 719	32 783	26 882	36 363	31 582	35 758	36 982	53 048
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	609	1 157	1 213	1 728	1 233	936	1 949	683	1 611
Householder worked in 1989	538	1 015	980	1 505	1 033	794	1 558	601	1 357
With related children under 18 years	307	655	663	843	606	428	948	373	901
With related children under 5 years	164	297	264	355	209	145	359	158	373
Married-couple families	526	988	1 008	1 607	1 042	838	1 693	601	1 396
Householder worked in 1989	473	891	846	1 406	855	724	1 365	536	1 194
With related children under 18 years	254	561	558	748	485	373	785	331	728
With related children under 5 years	152	267	246	345	197	125	353	147	292
Female householder, no husband present	65	133	162	103	76	64	134	64	159
Householder worked in 1989	53	88	99	89	119	48	171	47	107
With related children under 18 years	53	69	99	77	94	44	148	33	124
With related children under 5 years	12	23	18	10	12	20	26	8	49
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	283	642	426	408	762	429	975	183	875
Nonfamily householder	192	488	244	297	560	352	692	116	541
65 years and over	62	188	63	184	195	124	223	39	189
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 137	4 370	4 268	5 848	4 459	3 272	6 750	2 388	5 898
Persons under 18 years	537	1 206	1 191	1 576	1 093	801	1 634	654	1 603
Related children under 18 years	537	1 200	1 185	1 576	1 093	801	1 634	654	1 587
Related children 5 to 17 years	347	894	862	1 143	818	598	1 118	447	1 127
Persons 65 years and over	215	538	346	594	507	406	706	195	564
Persons 75 years and over	87	226	127	227	225	158	279	65	219
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	12	28	34	62	19	24	49	18	56
Percent below poverty level	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.6	1.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.5
Householder worked in 1989	12	6	4	27	13	10	32	7	37
With related children under 18 years	12	28	18	19	19	14	32	10	56
With related children under 5 years	12	16	18	11	13	8	17	3	42
Married-couple families	6	5	23	55	7	16	10	4	23
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	4	25	7	10	—	—	23
With related children under 18 years	6	5	7	17	7	6	—	—	23
With related children under 5 years	6	5	7	9	7	—	—	—	23
Female householder, no husband present	6	23	11	7	6	8	39	14	33
Householder worked in 1989	6	6	—	2	6	—	32	7	14
With related children under 18 years	6	23	11	2	6	8	32	10	33
With related children under 5 years	6	11	11	2	6	8	17	3	19
Unrelated individuals	34	117	81	79	90	66	82	29	107
Nonfamily householder	24	59	42	39	63	66	59	12	30
65 years and over	6	32	30	39	63	43	47	6	30
Persons	83	203	150	246	149	148	224	85	325
Percent below poverty level	3.9	4.6	3.5	4.2	3.3	4.5	3.3	3.6	5.5
Persons under 18 years	30	53	19	39	32	36	78	19	153
Related children under 18 years	30	47	19	39	32	36	78	19	137
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	32	—	30	17	29	53	16	81
Persons 65 years and over	6	32	34	66	63	43	72	10	30
Persons 75 years and over	6	22	17	29	27	17	44	1	30
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	46	50	81	78	75	56	32	44	136
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	120	293	299	272	198	167	413	147	465
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	316	736	945	575	456	310	1 033	340	1 199

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.					York County		
	Tract 48.01	Tract 48.02	Tract 48.03	Tract 120	Tract 170	Tract 61	Tract 200	Tract 210
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	2 095	1 138	1 289	1 167	2 610	3 485	2 204	1 241
Less than \$5,000	21	18	4	—	41	198	82	24
\$5,000 to \$9,999	80	55	52	26	128	356	114	87
\$10,000 to \$14,999	140	87	83	69	96	344	101	76
\$15,000 to \$24,999	378	182	181	178	460	639	391	238
\$25,000 to \$34,999	375	197	214	201	610	635	301	232
\$35,000 to \$49,999	433	295	346	325	612	743	585	306
\$50,000 to \$74,999	423	218	306	266	458	412	510	209
\$75,000 to \$99,999	146	76	38	75	127	114	69	59
\$100,000 or more	99	10	65	27	78	44	51	10
Median (dollars)	36 227	36 230	40 138	40 133	34 503	28 253	37 575	33 658
Mean (dollars)	43 941	38 466	42 951	43 176	39 493	31 466	42 290	35 808
Families	1 626	797	1 059	987	2 179	2 063	1 797	1 040
Median income (dollars)	39 282	42 528	40 890	41 396	37 419	33 498	39 834	35 385
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 045	1 202	1 751	1 201	2 898	3 030	2 333	1 199
Median income (dollars)	25 745	21 565	18 620	25 201	21 651	20 221	23 213	22 908
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.5	60.1	47.4	62.4	60.8	56.1	64.6	67.3
Median income (dollars)	30 255	26 250	30 552	29 605	27 585	25 874	28 571	27 011
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 025	1 120	1 256	1 066	2 785	3 109	2 099	1 152
Median income (dollars)	12 329	11 695	11 036	11 240	9 876	11 897	11 342	11 946
Percent year-round full-time workers	40.2	40.9	39.6	32.2	35.2	36.3	42.4	39.6
Median income (dollars)	19 292	19 493	20 045	17 377	20 491	17 552	18 896	18 924
Per capita income (dollars)	16 300	14 411	13 549	15 410	13 377	14 108	14 425	12 558
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	2 095	1 138	1 289	1 167	2 610	3 485	2 204	1 241
With earnings	1 815	1 018	1 167	1 022	2 256	2 709	1 965	1 072
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 739	38 390	40 904	39 184	38 913	33 202	41 344	37 062
With Social Security income	458	224	273	225	542	921	418	215
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 787	7 420	8 488	8 801	8 371	7 246	7 307	7 409
With public assistance income	57	48	37	49	84	195	157	45
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 315	3 290	3 660	2 958	3 770	3 351	2 668	6 853
With retirement income	345	142	172	197	474	625	279	164
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 468	7 516	8 493	8 779	8 592	7 788	9 941	6 091
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	48 250	42 688	45 328	44 896	42 184	35 979	45 623	37 805
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 014	43 486	47 396	41 760	40 263	36 679	44 157	36 638
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 385	41 971	43 442	48 373	44 157	35 437	47 320	39 468
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 465	44 889	46 029	46 909	43 920	39 335	48 510	41 118
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 052	48 219	50 191	44 467	42 480	42 926	47 078	41 112
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 388	42 240	42 233	49 725	45 310	36 822	50 154	41 124
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 579	22 795	24 314	24 722	25 864	20 452	25 017	18 784
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 883	17 787	17 220	14 372	24 111	14 641	23 441	16 642
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 896	34 375	29 850	32 152	28 181	26 901	27 185	29 494
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 626	797	1 059	987	2 179	2 063	1 797	1 040
Householder worked in 1989	1 396	672	937	850	1 877	1 657	1 513	884
With related children under 18 years	900	377	525	558	1 110	948	1 009	622
With related children under 5 years	345	147	210	312	493	446	397	205
Married-couple families	1 327	695	958	885	1 894	1 659	1 587	879
Householder worked in 1989	1 170	590	852	776	1 637	1 374	1 363	754
With related children under 18 years	722	308	468	492	936	703	876	493
With related children under 5 years	282	132	191	280	428	389	369	170
Female householder, no husband present	211	53	73	67	202	327	171	126
Householder worked in 1989	156	42	57	39	157	215	120	109
With related children under 18 years	146	37	41	41	115	199	116	108
With related children under 5 years	31	7	15	13	33	39	28	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	614	519	348	218	655	1 870	687	356
Nonfamily householder	469	341	230	180	431	1 422	407	201
65 years and over	137	93	65	79	148	451	119	101
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 596	2 989	3 703	3 307	7 427	7 721	6 420	3 561
Persons under 18 years	1 510	679	1 017	1 983	1 522	1 522	1 774	1 079
Related children under 18 years	1 510	672	1 005	911	1 973	1 505	1 765	1 069
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 092	466	721	628	1 409	992	1 309	740
Persons 65 years and over	577	259	332	330	675	1 040	503	267
Persons 75 years and over	216	106	137	140	275	414	172	115
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	54	30	29	26	66	112	77	72
Percent below poverty level	3.3	3.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	5.4	4.3	6.9
Householder worked in 1989	36	9	17	9	45	35	51	48
With related children under 18 years	38	16	23	10	58	81	54	56
With related children under 5 years	20	11	12	—	25	17	19	35
Married-couple families	26	14	13	16	10	41	48	22
Householder worked in 1989	26	4	7	9	10	24	33	22
With related children under 18 years	17	4	—	—	10	17	25	22
With related children under 5 years	9	—	—	—	17	8	—	14
Female householder, no husband present	28	12	16	10	35	71	29	43
Householder worked in 1989	10	5	10	—	14	11	18	26
With related children under 18 years	21	12	16	10	27	64	29	34
With related children under 5 years	11	7	12	—	13	—	11	21
Unrelated individuals	31	43	47	9	108	336	121	79
Nonfamily householder	21	15	12	—	65	272	70	49
65 years and over	—	7	12	—	45	122	46	29
Persons	196	135	139	76	379	629	352	313
Percent below poverty level	3.5	4.5	3.8	2.3	5.1	8.1	5.5	8.8
Persons under 18 years	68	44	51	18	184	143	104	135
Related children under 18 years	68	40	45	18	174	133	95	125
Related children 5 to 17 years	39	19	32	18	139	112	78	78
Persons 65 years and over	21	18	23	27	53	131	71	38
Persons 75 years and over	21	11	16	—	42	53	42	14
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	44	45	17	9	167	199	154	56
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	264	164	207	116	535	1 043	526	370
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	902	525	535	517	1 266	2 057	1 303	946

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland County (pt.)		
	Portland, ME MSA		
		Total	Portland city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	211 281	193 672	62 260
Native	205 644	188 337	59 904
Foreign born	5 637	5 335	2 356
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	704	575	308
Persons 5 years and over	196 816	180 472	58 138
Speak a language other than English	9 888	8 642	3 123
Do not speak English "very well"	2 621	2 272	1 049
In linguistically isolated households	1 188	1 010	608
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	50 037	46 062	13 382
Preprimary school	4 321	3 975	1 322
Public school	2 636	2 394	881
Elementary or high school	31 211	28 422	7 128
Public school	29 270	26 614	6 598
College	14 505	13 665	4 932
Public college	10 589	9 979	3 633
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	140 511	128 870	42 254
Less than 9th grade	6 969	6 202	2 686
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 767	12 097	4 248
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	43 891	39 859	12 112
Same college, no degree	24 951	22 801	7 328
Associate degree	11 874	10 998	3 160
Bachelor's degree	26 303	24 693	8 645
Graduate or professional degree	12 756	12 220	4 075
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.2	85.8	83.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.8	28.6	30.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 014	997	826
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	196 816	180 472	58 138
Same house	104 716	95 355	26 590
Different house in United States	90 787	83 831	30 772
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	21 276	20 614	13 161
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	31 562	28 695	4 651
Different MSA/PMSA	22 799	21 179	7 847
Not in an MSA/PMSA	15 150	13 343	5 113
Abroad	1 313	1 286	776
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	108 117	99 044	31 820
Car, truck, or van	95 757	87 280	25 443
Drove alone	83 393	76 261	21 763
Carpooled	12 364	11 019	3 680
Public transportation	1 938	1 886	1 295
Other means	6 752	6 541	4 218
Walked at home	3 670	3 337	864
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.9	18.3	15.9
Walked in MSA/PMSA of residence	97 168	90 454	29 462
Central city	48 885	46 783	21 850
Outside central city	48 283	43 671	7 612
Walked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	10 949	8 590	2 358
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	167 867	154 184	51 343
In labor force	116 685	106 794	34 820
Employed	110 222	100 999	32 458
Unemployed	6 098	5 448	2 289
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	5.1	6.6
Females 16 years and over	89 398	82 345	28 313
Employed	53 044	48 747	16 162
Unemployed	2 567	2 274	1 004
With own children under 6 years	12 652	11 487	3 554
In labor force	8 461	7 642	2 146
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13 316	12 092	3 026
In labor force	10 762	9 795	2 304
Persons 16 to 19 years	11 437	10 493	2 869
Not enrolled in school	2 345	2 104	747
Unemployed or not in labor force	889	787	367
Not high school graduate	953	898	366
Employed	391	378	136
Unemployed	190	174	99
Not in labor force	372	346	131
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	127 558	117 056	37 706
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	97 234	88 827	28 795
50 to 52 weeks	71 834	65 421	20 338
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	138 662	126 829	41 364
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 143	3 693	1 400
With a mobility limitation	2 487	2 214	965
In labor force	722	656	235
With a self-care limitation	2 679	2 408	834
With a work disability	11 342	10 100	4 029
In labor force	5 395	4 823	1 664
Prevented from working	4 914	4 396	1 971
Not a work disability	127 320	116 729	37 335
In labor force	107 458	98 348	31 963
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	26 287	24 477	8 895
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 816	4 404	1 781
With a mobility limitation	3 744	3 465	1 439
With a self-care limitation	2 623	2 328	822

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	110 222	100 999	32 458
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	15 164	14 057	4 581
Professional specialty occupations	18 181	17 119	5 750
Technicians and related support occupations	4 034	3 682	1 187
Sales occupations	14 691	13 571	4 150
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	18 862	17 500	5 807
Private household occupations	434	392	154
Protective service occupations	1 609	1 519	468
Service occupations, except protective and household	11 752	10 840	4 198
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 428	1 281	320
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11 016	9 681	2 631
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 257	4 502	1 235
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 000	3 434	987
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 794	3 421	990
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	83 637	76 792	27 531
Less than \$5,000	3 111	2 807	1 646
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 730	6 184	3 345
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 303	5 771	2 776
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14 020	12 761	5 164
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13 945	12 805	4 413
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17 526	15 915	5 041
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14 190	13 084	3 399
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 072	3 830	922
\$100,000 or more	3 740	3 635	825
Median (dollars)	32 911	33 025	26 836
Mean (dollars)	40 697	41 147	33 826
Families	55 595	50 780	14 396
Median income (dollars)	39 829	40 192	35 258
Per capita income (dollars)	16 242	16 450	15 152
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	83 637	76 792	27 531
With earnings	68 401	62 740	21 303
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 634	40 989	34 842
With Social Security income	21 446	19 892	7 559
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 849	7 893	7 323
With public assistance income	5 007	4 610	2 552
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 897	3 933	3 720
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	48 017	48 783	42 497
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 375	48 162	42 539
Married-couple families (dollars)	52 460	53 361	48 708
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 411	55 464	53 868
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 270	25 596	23 255
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 840	20 037	18 989
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	55 595	50 780	14 396
Householder worked in 1989	45 655	41 686	11 352
With related children under 18 years	27 598	25 072	6 951
With related children under 5 years	11 857	10 853	3 306
Married-couple families	45 471	41 412	10 639
Householder worked in 1989	38 159	34 734	8 765
With related children under 18 years	21 352	19 327	4 608
With related children under 5 years	9 841	8 951	2 358
Female householder, no husband present	8 099	7 494	3 136
Householder worked in 1989	5 800	5 375	2 076
With related children under 18 years	5 257	4 840	2 067
With related children under 5 years	1 597	1 507	812
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	39 861	36 956	18 836
Nonfamily householder	28 042	26 012	13 135
65 years and over	9 935	9 264	4 241
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	205 903	188 448	60 581
Persons under 18 years	47 602	43 323	11 940
Related children under 18 years	47 315	43 072	11 830
Related children 5 to 17 years	33 065	30 065	7 757
Persons 65 years and over	26 287	24 477	8 895
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	3 021	2 760	1 442
Percent below poverty level	5.4	5.4	10.0
Householder worked in 1989	1 553	1 419	679
With related children under 18 years	2 418	2 227	1 225
With related children under 5 years	1 383	1 312	746
Married-couple families	926	815	305
Householder worked in 1989	504	425	149
With related children under 18 years	500	436	163
With related children under 5 years	325	286	93
Female householder, no husband present	1 935	1 792	1 081
Householder worked in 1989	937	882	479
With related children under 18 years	1 783	1 656	1 014
With related children under 5 years	967	935	610
Unrelated individuals	6 562	6 026	3 690
Nonfamily householder	4 016	3 625	2 253
65 years and over	2 163	1 966	1 107
Persons	15 871	14 595	8 123
Percent below poverty level	7.7	7.7	13.4
Persons under 18 years	5 078	4 714	2 500
Related children under 18 years	4 851	4 516	2 425
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 051	2 801	1 467
Persons 65 years and over	2 615	2 375	1 234
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 342	4 933	2 758
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	22 092	20 171	10 744

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 344	1 213	682
Native	1 215	1 097	604
Foreign born	129	116	78
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	7	7	7
Persons 5 years and over	1 135	1 043	598
Speak a language other than English	90	90	57
Do not speak English "very well"	48	48	33
In linguistically isolated households	7	7	7
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	358	334	172
Preprimary school	39	33	6
Public school	28	22	6
Elementary or high school	218	200	116
Public school	167	149	88
College	101	101	50
Public college	87	87	43
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	734	668	382
Less than 9th grade	25	25	25
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	93	93	81
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	293	272	155
Some college, no degree	144	117	70
Associate degree	33	33	22
Bachelor's degree	96	78	16
Graduate or professional degree	50	50	13
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.9	82.3	72.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.9	19.2	7.6
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	850	796	794
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 135	1 043	598
Some house	424	357	205
Different house in United States	647	622	338
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	312	312	171
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	51	51	14
Different MSA/PMSA	260	235	144
Not in on MSA/PMSA	24	24	9
Abroad	64	64	55
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	606	564	351
Car, truck, or van	449	407	210
Drove alone	338	307	137
Carpooled	111	100	73
Public transportation	27	27	11
Other means	123	123	123
Worked at home	7	7	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	16.7	14.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	544	522	338
Central city	382	369	275
Outside central city	162	153	63
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	62	42	13
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	948	882	509
In labor force	690	641	399
Employed	613	564	356
Unemployed	61	61	43
Percent of civilian labor force	9.1	9.8	10.8
Females 16 years and over	323	300	178
Employed	172	157	89
Unemployed	15	15	10
With own children under 6 years	85	68	35
In labor force	49	40	19
With own children 6 to 17 years only	25	25	19
In labor force	13	13	7
Persons 16 to 19 years	70	70	35
Not enrolled in school	16	16	16
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	16	16
Not high school graduate	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	755	706	400
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	620	571	322
50 to 52 weeks	325	299	134
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	801	735	441
With a mobility or self-care limitation	21	21	16
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-
In labor force	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	21	21	16
With a work disability	21	21	19
In labor force	14	14	14
Prevented from working	7	7	5
No work disability	780	714	422
In labor force	621	572	353
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	67	67	54
With a mobility or self-care limitation	22	22	22
With a mobility limitation	22	22	22
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	613	564	356
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	48	39	21
Professional specialty occupations	71	71	39
Technicians and related support occupations	11	—	—
Sales occupations	55	39	16
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	85	79	35
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	29	29	29
Service occupations, except protective and household	130	123	100
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	6	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	55	55	30
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	55	55	49
Transportation and material moving occupations	21	21	13
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	47	47	18
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	450	408	273
Less than \$5,000	23	23	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999	73	73	58
\$10,000 to \$14,999	56	56	50
\$15,000 to \$24,999	52	52	44
\$25,000 to \$34,999	66	51	38
\$35,000 to \$49,999	106	95	31
\$50,000 to \$74,999	43	27	12
\$75,000 to \$99,999	23	23	17
\$100,000 or more	8	8	—
Median (dollars)	27 600	25 000	15 687
Mean (dollars)	34 089	33 491	24 458
Families	301	259	150
Median income (dollars)	34 125	32 625	17 143
Per capita income (dollars)	11 088	11 366	8 820
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	450	408	273
With earnings	409	367	238
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 758	31 947	22 770
With Social Security income	48	48	45
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 868	9 868	10 205
With public assistance income	48	48	40
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 887	3 887	4 575
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	38 822	38 648	25 187
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 370	29 081	14 982
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 146	44 517	30 032
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 836	35 313	20 730
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 078	21 666	15 084
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 109	12 109	6 934
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	301	259	150
Householder worked in 1989	250	208	99
With related children under 18 years	215	180	96
With related children under 5 years	162	127	63
Married-couple families	228	192	98
Householder worked in 1989	197	161	67
With related children under 18 years	162	133	56
With related children under 5 years	128	99	42
Female householder, no husband present	67	61	46
Householder worked in 1989	47	41	26
With related children under 18 years	53	47	40
With related children under 5 years	34	28	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	278	278	217
Nonfamily householder	149	149	123
65 years and over	12	12	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 268	1 137	663
Persons under 18 years	417	352	176
Related children under 18 years	417	352	176
Related children 5 to 17 years	208	182	92
Persons 65 years and over	67	67	54
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	60	60	45
Percent below poverty level	19.9	23.2	30.0
Householder worked in 1989	40	40	25
With related children under 18 years	53	53	45
With related children under 5 years	39	39	31
Married-couple families	25	25	10
Householder worked in 1989	25	25	10
With related children under 18 years	18	18	10
With related children under 5 years	18	18	10
Female householder, no husband present	35	35	35
Householder worked in 1989	15	15	15
With related children under 18 years	35	35	35
With related children under 5 years	21	21	21
Unrelated individuals	80	80	67
Nonfamily householder	22	22	22
65 years and over	6	6	6
Persons	298	280	234
Percent below poverty level	23.5	24.6	35.3
Persons under 18 years	130	112	104
Related children under 18 years	130	112	104
Related children 5 to 17 years	71	53	45
Persons 65 years and over	13	13	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	99	99	86
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	363	345	299

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	645	583
Native	611	549
Foreign born	34	34
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	596	534
Speak a language other than English	65	55
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	251	211
Preprimary school	21	21
Public school	5	5
Elementary or high school	126	111
Public school	126	111
College	104	79
Public college	67	57
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	363	341
Less than 9th grade	42	42
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	46	37
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	157	157
Some college, no degree	50	50
Associate degree	42	29
Bachelor's degree	17	17
Graduate or professional degree	9	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.8	76.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.2	7.6
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 593	1 705
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	596	534
Same house	214	199
Different house in United States	382	335
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	140	140
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	54	45
Different MSA/PMSA	78	63
Not in an MSA/PMSA	110	87
Abroad	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	264	245
Car, truck, or van	186	167
Drove alone	125	125
Carpooled	61	42
Public transportation	10	10
Other means	68	68
Worked at home	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	15.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	232	232
Central city	130	130
Outside central city	102	102
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	32	13
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	507	460
In labor force	317	298
Employed	278	259
Unemployed	39	39
Percent of civilian labor force	12.3	13.1
Females 16 years and over	258	226
Employed	114	95
Unemployed	29	29
With own children under 6 years	59	59
In labor force	23	23
With own children 6 to 17 years only	67	58
In labor force	50	41
Persons 16 to 19 years	66	66
Not enrolled in school	17	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	4	4
Employed	4	4
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	405	358
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	285	263
50 to 52 weeks	171	149
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	497	450
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	19
With a mobility limitation	4	4
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	28	19
With a work disability	52	52
In labor force	20	20
Prevented from working	32	32
No work disability	445	398
In labor force	297	278
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10	10
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	278	259
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	21	21
Professional specialty occupations	19	19
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—
Sales occupations	18	18
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	36	27
Private household occupations	6	6
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	69	59
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3	3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	41	41
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	26	26
Transportation and material moving occupations	21	21
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	18
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	201	179
Less than \$5,000	27	27
\$5,000 to \$9,999	38	38
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	55	46
\$25,000 to \$34,999	40	27
\$35,000 to \$49,999	22	22
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	22 743	17 054
Mean (dollars)	20 163	19 567
Families	130	108
Median income (dollars)	23 438	22 083
Per capita income (dollars)	8 019	7 986
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	201	179
With earnings	173	151
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 861	20 743
With Social Security income	34	34
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 533	4 533
With public assistance income	33	33
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 014	3 014
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	19 466	18 335
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 229	19 595
Married-couple families (dollars)	23 141	22 983
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 950	22 597
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 394	23 678
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 349	22 349
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	130	108
Householder worked in 1989	103	81
With related children under 18 years	66	57
With related children under 5 years	26	26
Married-couple families	72	63
Householder worked in 1989	59	50
With related children under 18 years	42	33
With related children under 5 years	26	26
Female householder, no husband present	34	21
Householder worked in 1989	34	21
With related children under 18 years	15	15
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	128	128
Nonfamily householder	71	71
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	622	560
Persons under 18 years	169	154
Related children under 18 years	156	141
Related children 5 to 17 years	107	92
Persons 65 years and over	10	10
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	26	26
Percent below poverty level	20.0	24.1
Householder worked in 1989	10	10
With related children under 18 years	16	16
With related children under 5 years	7	7
Married-couple families	7	7
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	7	7
With related children under 5 years	7	7
Female householder, no husband present	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	57	57
Nonfamily householder	26	26
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	98	98
Percent below poverty level	15.8	17.5
Persons under 18 years	22	22
Related children under 18 years	9	9
Related children 5 to 17 years	9	9
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	66	66
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	105	105

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 952	1 906	994
Native	649	621	199
Foreign born	1 303	1 285	795
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	151	151	106
Persons 5 years and over	1 772	1 742	921
Speak a language other than English	1 274	1 256	749
Do not speak English "very well"	729	729	509
In linguistically isolated households	435	435	286
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	835	827	450
Preprimary school	49	41	18
Public school	43	35	18
Elementary or high school	591	591	298
Public school	553	553	298
College	195	195	134
Public college	124	124	79
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	973	943	504
Less than 9th grade	201	201	140
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	77	77	42
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	207	207	122
Some college, no degree	138	138	77
Associate degree	97	97	41
Bachelor's degree	161	143	50
Graduate or professional degree	92	80	32
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.4	70.5	63.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.0	23.6	16.3
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 104	1 091	973
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 772	1 742	921
Same house	455	455	225
Different house in United States	891	861	335
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	427	427	187
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	73	55	—
Different MSA/PMSA	301	289	109
Not in an MSA/PMSA	90	90	39
Abroad	426	426	361
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	885	855	388
Car, truck, or van	769	739	307
Drive alone	656	626	263
Carpooled	113	113	44
Public transportation	14	14	7
Other means	77	77	61
Worked at home	25	25	13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	16.8	13.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	859	829	376
Central city	559	547	318
Outside central city	300	282	58
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	26	26	12
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 370	1 340	778
In labor force	946	916	443
Employed	890	860	393
Unemployed	56	56	50
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	6.1	11.3
Females 16 years and over	747	738	428
Employed	429	420	183
Unemployed	21	21	21
With own children under 6 years	155	146	29
In labor force	89	80	13
With own children 6 to 17 years only	167	167	111
In labor force	111	111	61
Persons 16 to 19 years	242	242	172
Not enrolled in school	38	38	30
Unemployed or not in labor force	23	23	23
Not high school graduate	30	30	30
Employed	7	7	7
Unemployed	13	13	13
Not in labor force	10	10	10
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	998	968	487
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	708	678	341
50 to 52 weeks	550	520	227
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 335	1 305	754
With a mobility or self-care limitation	52	52	52
With a mobility limitation	39	39	39
In labor force	6	6	6
With a self-care limitation	19	19	19
With a work disability	91	91	67
In labor force	24	24	17
Prevented from working	61	61	50
No work disability	1 244	1 214	687
In labor force	917	887	421
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	29	29	24
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	890	860	393
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	69	69	17
Professional specialty occupations	118	106	60
Technicians and related support occupations	36	36	24
Sales occupations	53	53	20
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	105	96	40
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	13	13	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	218	218	93
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	6	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	99	99	26
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	116	107	70
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	57	57	31
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	480	459	274
less than \$5,000	34	34	34
\$5,000 to \$9,999	31	31	23
\$10,000 to \$14,999	70	70	40
\$15,000 to \$24,999	70	70	63
\$25,000 to \$34,999	71	71	48
\$35,000 to \$49,999	93	81	43
\$50,000 to \$74,999	64	55	13
\$75,000 to \$99,999	29	29	5
\$100,000 or more	18	18	5
Median (dollars)	29 271	28 177	22 604
Mean (dollars)	38 037	37 548	25 420
Families	383	362	192
Median income (dollars)	32 153	30 694	22 500
Per capita income (dollars)	10 261	10 035	8 054
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	480	459	274
With earnings	426	405	220
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 586	39 113	27 369
With Social Security income	31	31	31
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 330	5 330	5 330
With public assistance income	64	64	64
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 296	6 296	6 296
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	35 896	35 152	25 068
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 706	31 825	22 595
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 425	40 821	30 511
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 914	37 982	27 549
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 970	19 970	14 181
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 779	10 779	11 242
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	383	362	192
Householder worked in 1989	316	295	125
With related children under 18 years	310	301	165
With related children under 5 years	122	113	51
Married-couple families	275	254	128
Householder worked in 1989	251	230	104
With related children under 18 years	227	218	110
With related children under 5 years	92	83	36
Female householder, no husband present	82	82	64
Householder worked in 1989	39	39	21
With related children under 18 years	63	63	55
With related children under 5 years	15	15	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	290	290	213
Nonfamily householder	97	97	82
65 years and over	4	4	4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 918	1 872	966
Persons under 18 years	702	686	304
Related children under 18 years	693	677	301
Related children 5 to 17 years	521	521	236
Persons 65 years and over	29	29	24
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	73	73	58
Percent below poverty level	19.1	20.2	30.2
Householder worked in 1989	15	15	—
With related children under 18 years	73	73	58
With related children under 5 years	8	8	8
Married-couple families	31	31	24
Householder worked in 1989	7	7	—
With related children under 18 years	31	31	24
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	42	42	34
Householder worked in 1989	8	8	—
With related children under 18 years	42	42	34
With related children under 5 years	8	8	8
Unrelated individuals	92	92	77
Nonfamily householder	17	17	17
65 years and over	4	4	4
Persons	364	364	297
Percent below poverty level	19.0	19.4	30.7
Persons under 18 years	146	146	103
Related children under 18 years	137	137	100
Related children 5 to 17 years	129	129	92
Persons 65 years and over	4	4	4
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	140	140	125
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	387	387	297

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 391	1 271	595
Native	1 147	1 027	475
Foreign born	244	244	120
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	7	7	7
Persons 5 years and over	1 263	1 143	520
Speak a language other than English	387	387	161
Do not speak English "very well"	95	95	47
In linguistically isolated households	16	16	16
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	491	431	163
Preprimary school	44	44	29
Public school	29	29	29
Elementary or high school	334	274	61
Public school	318	258	61
College	113	113	73
Public college	92	92	66
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	666	621	324
Less than 9th grade	53	53	38
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	53	53	49
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	204	186	77
Same college, no degree	171	144	88
Associate degree	29	29	—
Bachelor's degree	103	103	47
Graduate or professional degree	53	53	25
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.1	82.9	73.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.4	25.1	22.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 109	1 138	988
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 263	1 143	520
Same house	513	429	191
Different house in United States	685	649	286
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	223	223	148
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	108	87	—
Different MSA/PMSA	237	222	78
Not in on MSA/PMSA	117	117	60
Abroad	65	65	43
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	590	541	295
Car, truck, or van	398	357	164
Drove alone	330	289	113
Carpooled	68	68	51
Public transportation	87	79	51
Other means	98	98	73
Worked at home	7	7	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.0	18.0	17.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	566	517	279
Central city	365	342	219
Outside central city	201	175	60
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	24	24	16
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	920	860	435
In labor force	639	590	315
Employed	589	540	287
Unemployed	42	42	20
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	7.2	6.5
Females 16 years and over	454	420	218
Employed	270	247	130
Unemployed	13	13	13
With own children under 6 years	120	120	48
In labor force	61	61	17
With own children 6 to 17 years only	98	79	27
In labor force	53	45	17
Persons 16 to 19 years	85	85	44
Not enrolled in school	37	37	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	24	24	7
Not high school graduate	24	24	7
Employed	7	7	7
Unemployed	6	6	—
Not in labor force	11	11	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	734	682	354
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	562	510	301
50 to 52 weeks	383	342	209
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	827	767	400
With a mobility or self-care limitation	30	30	17
With a mobility limitation	4	4	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	30	30	17
With a work disability	47	47	20
In labor force	27	27	11
Prevented from working	11	11	—
No work disability	780	720	380
In labor force	604	555	296
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	36	36	18
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	13	—
With a mobility limitation	13	13	—
With a self-care limitation	4	4	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	589	540	287
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	54	54	43
Professional specialty occupations	91	91	46
Technicians and related support occupations	9	9	9
Sales occupations	104	97	36
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	77	77	25
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	22	22	14
Service occupations, except protective and household	91	75	41
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	53	53	42
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	21	21	21
Transportation and material moving occupations	17	7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	42	34	10
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	415	363	204
Less than \$5,000	34	15	15
\$5,000 to \$9,999	34	34	16
\$10,000 to \$14,999	71	63	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34	34	21
\$25,000 to \$34,999	76	68	24
\$35,000 to \$49,999	106	89	51
\$50,000 to \$74,999	28	28	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	7	—
\$100,000 or more	25	25	13
Median (dollars)	26 875	26 929	23 438
Mean (dollars)	43 549	46 874	36 355
Families	271	234	109
Median income (dollars)	28 580	29 286	26 083
Per capita income (dollars)	11 351	11 795	13 999
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	415	363	204
With earnings	386	342	187
Mean earnings (dollars)	44 291	47 134	38 140
With Social Security income	40	40	31
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 683	4 683	4 362
With public assistance income	35	35	14
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 152	3 152	150
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	46 906	51 149	29 745
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 704	63 581	21 283
Married-couple families (dollars)	68 162	72 489	45 419
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	83 569	95 057	32 476
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 554	20 399	21 581
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 890	13 021	13 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	271	234	109
Householder worked in 1989	248	211	100
With related children under 18 years	192	155	67
With related children under 5 years	97	97	55
Married-couple families	161	143	49
Householder worked in 1989	147	129	49
With related children under 18 years	105	87	30
With related children under 5 years	64	64	30
Female householder, no husband present	89	70	39
Householder worked in 1989	80	61	30
With related children under 18 years	73	54	23
With related children under 5 years	19	19	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	274	251	164
Nonfamily householder	144	129	95
65 years and over	4	4	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 342	1 222	586
Persons under 18 years	502	442	166
Related children under 18 years	496	436	166
Related children 5 to 17 years	368	308	91
Persons 65 years and over	36	36	18
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	40	29	21
Percent below poverty level	14.8	12.4	19.3
Householder worked in 1989	40	29	21
With related children under 18 years	33	22	14
With related children under 5 years	22	22	14
Married-couple families	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	19	8	—
Householder worked in 1989	19	8	—
With related children under 18 years	19	8	—
With related children under 5 years	8	8	—
Unrelated individuals	56	48	23
Nonfamily householder	29	21	15
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	215	186	105
Percent below poverty level	16.0	15.2	17.9
Persons under 18 years	98	88	50
Related children under 18 years	92	82	50
Related children 5 to 17 years	52	42	18
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	80	51	35
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	284	229	134

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	210 196	192 699	61 845
Native	204 723	187 528	59 545
Foreign born	5 473	5 171	2 300
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	697	568	301
Persons 5 years and over	195 842	179 610	57 786
Speak a language other than English	9 601	8 355	3 030
Do not speak English "very well"	2 553	2 204	1 029
In linguistically isolated households	1 181	1 003	601
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	49 618	45 703	13 264
Preprimary school	4 277	3 931	1 293
Public school	2 607	2 365	852
Elementary or high school	30 916	28 187	7 079
Public school	28 983	26 387	6 549
College	14 425	13 585	4 892
Public college	10 530	9 920	3 600
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	139 998	128 402	42 024
Less than 9th grade	6 947	6 180	2 675
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 728	12 058	4 209
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	43 756	39 742	12 069
Some college, no degree	24 801	22 678	7 257
Associate degree	11 852	10 976	3 160
Bachelor's degree	26 211	24 601	8 604
Graduate or professional degree	12 703	12 167	4 050
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.2	85.8	83.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.8	28.6	30.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 014	997	826
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	195 842	179 610	57 786
Some house	104 337	95 052	26 470
Different house in United States	90 213	83 293	30 553
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	21 084	20 422	13 035
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	31 460	28 614	4 651
Different MSA/PMSA	22 613	21 008	7 808
Not in on MSA/PMSA	15 056	13 249	5 059
Abroad	1 292	1 265	763
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	107 660	98 628	31 609
Car, truck, or van	95 443	86 999	25 322
Drove alone	83 120	76 021	21 666
Carpooled	12 323	10 978	3 656
Public transportation	1 875	1 831	1 260
Other means	6 679	6 468	4 170
Worked at home	3 663	3 330	857
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.9	18.3	15.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	96 719	90 046	29 251
Central city	48 594	46 507	21 682
Outside central city	48 125	43 539	7 569
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	10 941	8 582	2 358
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	167 190	153 559	51 063
In labor force	116 179	106 329	34 589
Employed	109 758	100 576	32 247
Unemployed	6 056	5 406	2 269
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	5.1	6.6
Females 16 years and over	89 074	82 047	28 155
Employed	52 825	48 543	16 048
Unemployed	2 554	2 261	991
With own children under 6 years	12 579	11 414	3 531
In labor force	8 422	7 603	2 129
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13 237	12 032	3 009
In labor force	10 709	9 750	2 287
Persons 16 to 19 years	11 383	10 439	2 856
Not enrolled in school	2 315	2 074	734
Unemployed or not in labor force	865	763	360
Not high school graduate	936	881	366
Employed	391	378	136
Unemployed	184	168	99
Not in labor force	361	335	131
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	126 997	116 539	37 458
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	96 817	88 454	28 586
50 to 52 weeks	71 539	65 159	20 187
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	138 026	126 245	41 093
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 134	3 684	1 391
With a mobility limitation	2 487	2 214	965
In labor force	2 722	2 656	235
With a self-care limitation	2 670	2 399	825
With a work disability	11 299	10 057	4 009
In labor force	5 368	4 796	1 653
Prevented from working	4 907	4 389	1 971
No work disability	126 727	116 188	37 084
In labor force	106 979	97 910	31 743
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	26 268	24 458	8 886
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 811	4 399	1 781
With a mobility limitation	3 739	3 460	1 439
With a self-care limitation	2 623	2 328	822

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	109 758	100 576	32 247
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	15 119	14 012	4 547
Professional specialty occupations.....	18 110	17 048	5 712
Technicians and related support occupations.....	4 025	3 673	1 178
Sales occupations.....	14 587	13 474	4 114
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	18 807	17 445	5 782
Private household occupations.....	434	392	154
Protective service occupations.....	1 587	1 497	454
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	11 693	10 789	4 181
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 420	1 281	320
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	10 980	9 645	2 606
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	5 244	4 489	1 222
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	3 990	3 434	987
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	3 762	3 397	990
INCOME IN 1989			
Households.....	83 281	76 488	27 375
Less than \$5,000.....	3 077	2 792	1 631
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	6 700	6 154	3 329
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	6 248	5 724	2 737
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	13 994	12 735	5 151
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	13 886	12 754	4 406
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	17 434	15 840	4 997
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	14 162	13 056	3 390
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	4 065	3 823	922
\$100,000 or more.....	3 715	3 610	812
Median (dollars).....	32 929	33 036	26 859
Mean (dollars).....	40 671	41 107	33 787
Families.....	55 371	50 593	14 327
Median income (dollars).....	39 879	40 215	35 272
Per capita income (dollars).....	16 262	16 466	15 141
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households.....	83 281	76 488	27 375
With earnings.....	68 070	62 453	21 164
Mean earnings (dollars).....	40 600	40 940	34 781
With Social Security income.....	21 427	19 873	7 545
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 851	7 896	7 328
With public assistance income.....	4 972	4 575	2 538
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 902	3 939	3 740
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars).....	48 002	48 750	42 534
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	47 330	48 074	42 668
Married-couple families (dollars).....	52 393	53 282	48 689
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	54 265	55 287	53 920
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	25 351	25 640	23 274
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	19 940	20 092	19 024
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families.....	55 328	50 526	14 340
Householder worked in 1989.....	45 478	41 509	11 262
With related children under 18 years.....	27 580	25 068	6 958
With related children under 5 years.....	11 863	10 842	3 260
Married-couple families.....	45 336	41 285	10 669
Householder worked in 1989.....	38 059	34 642	8 748
With related children under 18 years.....	21 401	19 385	4 656
With related children under 5 years.....	9 896	8 995	2 381
Female householder, no husband present.....	7 989	7 389	3 065
Householder worked in 1989.....	5 735	5 302	2 025
With related children under 18 years.....	5 186	4 774	2 037
With related children under 5 years.....	1 553	1 457	763
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	39 408	36 541	18 580
Nonfamily householder.....	27 597	25 605	12 891
65 years and over.....	9 789	9 129	4 156
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	204 788	187 433	60 111
Persons under 18 years.....	47 387	43 119	11 933
Related children under 18 years.....	47 091	42 859	11 814
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	32 908	29 946	7 767
Persons 65 years and over.....	26 052	24 267	8 799
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families.....	3 037	2 787	1 453
Percent below poverty level.....	5.5	5.5	10.1
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 560	1 437	675
With related children under 18 years.....	2 431	2 251	1 240
With related children under 5 years.....	1 347	1 276	710
Married-couple families.....	984	873	341
Householder worked in 1989.....	536	457	159
With related children under 18 years.....	556	492	204
With related children under 5 years.....	350	311	110
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 894	1 762	1 057
Householder worked in 1989.....	922	878	475
With related children under 18 years.....	1 751	1 635	999
With related children under 5 years.....	926	894	577
Unrelated individuals.....	6 496	5 977	3 684
Nonfamily householder.....	3 924	3 550	2 214
65 years and over.....	2 125	1 937	1 099
Persons.....	15 775	14 530	8 116
Percent below poverty level.....	7.7	7.8	13.5
Persons under 18 years.....	5 074	4 713	2 504
Related children under 18 years.....	4 838	4 506	2 420
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	3 063	2 816	1 479
Persons 65 years and over.....	2 580	2 349	1 222
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	5 346	4 966	2 787
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	21 938	20 066	10 720

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)				York County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Cumberland County			
		Total	Portland city	South Portland city	Westbrook city		Tract 21.01	Tract 25.02	Tract 37.01	Tract 39
All housing units.....	96 399	87 115	31 293	9 713	6 617	9 284	2 112	1 773	1 556	2 604
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 578	1 361	323	22	66	217	58	51	21	18
1985 to 1988	10 375	8 581	2 046	894	474	1 794	423	276	231	558
1980 to 1984	6 968	6 165	1 104	776	520	803	209	122	108	344
1970 to 1979	16 207	14 071	3 167	1 128	928	2 136	379	135	112	703
1960 to 1969	10 087	9 362	2 717	780	745	725	462	193	141	287
1950 to 1959	9 461	8 690	2 624	1 148	665	771	209	268	295	289
1940 to 1949	8 916	8 324	3 288	1 768	639	592	133	254	136	166
1939 or earlier	32 807	30 561	16 024	3 197	2 580	2 246	239	474	512	239
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	1 943	1 681	1 226	84	79	262	—	6	3	7
1 bedroom	14 126	12 863	7 524	1 110	886	1 263	139	161	102	173
2 bedrooms	30 442	27 082	9 791	3 681	2 361	3 360	637	344	245	979
3 bedrooms	33 349	30 160	8 711	3 432	2 458	3 189	939	827	635	1 004
4 bedrooms	13 022	12 128	3 191	1 235	646	894	384	342	436	377
5 or more bedrooms	3 517	3 201	850	171	187	316	13	93	135	64
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	2 357	2 087	860	297	109	270	136	35	71	169
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	1 990	1 624	742	278	121	366	90	5	30	96
Vacant condominium housing units	863	427	168	115	8	436	9	10	9	24
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	95 590	86 364	30 996	9 648	6 604	9 226	2 112	1 749	1 544	2 593
Source of water, public system or private company	74 870	69 335	30 741	9 693	6 470	5 535	2 112	1 112	1 556	1 773
Sewage disposal, public sewer	63 886	58 638	29 775	9 491	5 894	5 248	2 015	392	1 208	1 238
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	957	880	136	42	13	77	—	29	6	13
Owner-occupied housing units	214	158	28	20	—	56	—	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	200	179	56	22	6	21	—	—	—	13
Occupied housing units	84 678	77 794	28 235	9 288	6 349	6 884	2 056	1 649	1 478	2 492
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	5 344	5 317	3 540	1 198	378	27	170	—	78	59
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 866	1 704	560	170	102	162	23	53	17	52
Electricity	14 719	12 985	4 593	1 736	1 040	1 734	459	248	207	523
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	57 019	52 886	18 948	5 913	4 627	4 133	1 354	1 196	1 104	1 606
All other fuels	5 597	4 779	502	271	194	818	50	145	72	252
No fuel used	133	123	92	—	8	10	—	7	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	8 918	8 473	5 981	944	515	445	85	51	44	64
1	28 689	26 453	11 343	3 559	2 442	2 236	671	474	358	777
2	34 415	31 501	8 593	3 715	2 594	2 914	992	753	842	1 138
3 or more	12 656	11 367	2 318	1 070	798	1 289	308	371	234	513
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	53 730	48 773	11 895	5 811	3 836	4 957	1 609	1 408	1 220	1 892
1989 to March 1990	4 192	3 816	938	476	252	376	96	89	174	93
1985 to 1988	14 296	12 902	3 157	1 078	896	1 394	566	393	329	552
1980 to 1984	8 590	7 651	1 441	899	620	939	136	186	173	283
1970 to 1979	12 366	11 063	2 402	1 149	747	1 303	394	353	276	483
1969 or earlier	14 286	13 341	3 957	2 209	1 321	945	417	387	268	481
Renter-occupied housing units	30 948	29 021	16 340	3 477	2 513	1 927	447	241	258	600
1989 to March 1990	13 392	12 380	7 369	1 086	961	1 012	158	89	135	206
1985 to 1988	10 739	10 181	5 405	1 418	871	558	194	89	80	316
1980 to 1984	3 639	3 380	1 761	564	391	259	27	22	10	72
1970 to 1979	2 324	2 250	1 314	294	230	74	52	22	33	6
1969 or earlier	854	830	491	115	60	24	16	19	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 942	1 723	1 267	78	123	219	12	4	—	8
Householder 65 years and over	18 114	16 837	6 612	2 426	1 363	1 277	480	348	243	535
Owner-occupied housing units	12 441	11 536	3 386	1 718	952	1 277	379	293	213	470
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	157	117	42	11	—	40	—	—	—	13
No telephone in unit	264	208	147	18	13	56	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	4 513	4 258	2 664	604	303	255	69	40	34	40
Complete plumbing facilities	84 264	77 457	28 151	9 246	6 343	6 807	2 056	1 642	1 472	2 479
1.00 or less persons per room	83 356	76 706	27 753	9 214	6 289	6 650	2 044	1 642	1 467	2 472
1.01 or more persons per room	908	751	398	32	54	157	12	—	5	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	414	337	84	42	6	77	—	7	6	13
1.00 or less persons per room	387	319	75	33	6	68	—	7	6	13
1.01 or more persons per room	27	18	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	49 169	50 138	48 432	41 778	40 366	39 638	50 228	56 102	93 501	43 130
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 823	25 918	23 283	26 158	24 046	24 382	24 874	66 843	34 596	33 240
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 257	6 576	3 825	752	563	681	84	46	78	102
Owner-occupied housing units	1 890	1 608	439	216	76	282	32	22	30	68
Renter-occupied housing units	5 367	4 968	3 386	536	487	399	52	24	48	34

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 3.99	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
All housing units.....	1 225	1 320	199	—	2 014	952	492	904	1 730	1 525
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	11	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	6	11	99	—	87	35	—	14	—	79
1980 to 1984.....	4	—	5	—	26	10	20	47	71	60
1970 to 1979.....	81	152	12	—	10	74	88	44	7	319
1960 to 1969.....	14	204	50	—	22	170	213	151	7	9
1950 to 1959.....	51	16	—	—	46	23	—	58	118	23
1940 to 1949.....	237	88	—	—	342	71	2	62	57	51
1939 or earlier.....	832	838	33	—	1 481	556	169	528	1 470	984
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	4	7	—	—	361	—	20	51	172	133
1 bedroom.....	276	279	25	—	1 225	221	285	485	942	683
2 bedrooms.....	582	539	129	—	333	363	126	243	408	433
3 bedrooms.....	250	372	42	—	80	281	35	75	157	165
4 bedrooms.....	88	71	3	—	8	77	20	45	43	79
5 or more bedrooms.....	25	52	—	—	7	10	6	5	8	32
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	61	78	28	—	24	—	—	19	19	40
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	13	65	33	—	112	—	—	19	19	31
Vacant condominium housing units.....	8	20	38	—	—	—	—	10	8	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 221	1 320	199	—	2 003	952	468	892	1 690	1 385
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 222	1 320	199	—	2 014	952	492	904	1 714	1 525
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 222	1 314	199	—	2 014	946	492	904	1 705	1 525
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	39	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	24	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 129	1 227	149	—	1 706	864	432	777	1 462	1 412
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	92	153	53	—	247	302	149	70	212	269
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	27	34	—	—	57	34	27	—	81	53
Electricity.....	216	107	18	—	322	100	57	164	161	370
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	778	904	74	—	1 069	418	199	528	993	696
All other fuels.....	11	29	4	—	—	—	—	9	8	24
No fuel used.....	5	—	—	—	11	6	—	6	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	207	187	36	—	878	452	307	347	580	538
1.....	576	617	63	—	584	309	115	302	705	520
2.....	273	352	37	—	224	87	—	91	145	311
3 or more.....	73	71	13	—	20	16	10	37	32	43
Vehicles per household.....	1.2	1.3	1.3	—	.7	.6	.3	.8	.7	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	306	315	40	—	99	188	28	61	134	194
1989 to March 1990.....	12	11	7	—	24	20	—	19	18	13
1985 to 1988.....	70	36	21	—	18	47	—	11	65	73
1980 to 1984.....	46	72	3	—	7	20	—	—	42	12
1970 to 1979.....	41	66	9	—	16	30	—	—	—	43
1969 or earlier.....	137	130	—	—	34	71	28	8	9	53
Renter-occupied housing units.....	823	912	109	—	1 607	676	404	716	1 328	1 218
1989 to March 1990.....	395	442	15	—	706	286	120	392	756	638
1985 to 1988.....	222	313	83	—	463	230	168	237	369	358
1980 to 1984.....	116	70	11	—	238	70	70	79	140	119
1970 to 1979.....	49	65	—	—	96	49	24	—	63	103
1969 or earlier.....	41	22	—	—	104	41	22	8	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	45	35	13	—	175	91	64	116	193	92
Householder 65 years and over.....	234	248	7	—	493	171	211	83	160	377
Owner-occupied housing units.....	114	147	—	—	24	68	17	15	17	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	7	—	—	—	55	—	16	—	9	15
No vehicle available.....	67	63	7	—	412	122	177	66	136	281
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 129	1 227	149	—	1 706	864	419	777	1 438	1 412
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 097	1 205	149	—	1 706	828	409	755	1 375	1 398
1.01 or more persons per room.....	32	22	—	—	—	36	10	22	63	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	24	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	15	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	32 605	39 585	98 879	—	35 207	28 340	42 257	27 711	32 448	58 723
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 631	27 079	28 314	—	19 451	16 179	9 578	16 471	19 651	21 153
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	202	144	13	—	396	321	226	267	323	244
Owner-occupied housing units.....	11	31	—	—	7	18	—	—	24	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	191	113	13	—	389	303	226	267	299	244

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.									
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02
All housing units -----	887	1 139	746	1 555	718	1 888	1 728	2 015	1 402	236
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	33	15	—	13	22	—	7	10
1985 to 1988 -----	10	6	—	6	6	76	197	151	39	19
1980 to 1984 -----	18	8	—	—	44	24	129	39	21	19
1970 to 1979 -----	251	26	12	—	21	62	68	303	127	13
1960 to 1969 -----	77	99	25	36	33	92	84	72	374	4
1950 to 1959 -----	28	34	39	243	139	278	233	79	303	62
1940 to 1949 -----	58	21	19	281	92	261	329	235	314	40
1939 or earlier -----	445	945	618	974	383	1 082	666	1 136	217	69
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	76	23	23	59	—	—	8	150	—	—
1 bedroom -----	301	488	337	215	141	136	160	289	142	4
2 bedrooms -----	228	251	237	583	190	566	741	574	356	37
3 bedrooms -----	166	126	117	428	284	795	608	555	633	87
4 bedrooms -----	72	103	32	204	85	322	161	326	240	91
5 or more bedrooms -----	44	148	—	66	18	69	50	121	31	17
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	7	44	—	22	5	19	37	63	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	20	57	—	22	—	—	48	31	12	—
Vacant condominium housing units -----	—	28	—	13	—	—	8	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	887	1 139	746	1 524	718	1 881	1 724	2 004	1 402	236
Source of water, public system or private company -----	887	1 139	746	1 555	718	1 883	1 728	2 015	1 402	236
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	887	1 139	746	1 548	664	1 870	1 728	2 015	1 386	223
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	9	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units -----	819	1 074	637	1 473	689	1 831	1 659	1 934	1 379	228
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	222	120	61	195	43	163	192	82	208	26
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	7	22	14	5	7	31	6	26	46	6
Electricity -----	142	165	84	92	58	105	402	303	90	14
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	420	760	457	1 151	571	1 489	1 022	1 502	1 008	182
All other fuels -----	22	7	21	14	10	36	37	21	27	—
No fuel used -----	6	—	—	16	—	7	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	294	228	249	100	111	111	81	279	236	17
1 -----	361	450	227	668	315	717	721	763	471	72
2 -----	116	347	116	544	175	830	648	671	529	95
3 or more -----	48	49	45	161	88	173	209	221	143	44
Vehicles per household -----	.9	1.2	.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	93	355	64	525	379	1 197	992	1 016	958	202
1989 to March 1990 -----	17	26	—	85	18	103	53	83	70	6
1985 to 1988 -----	39	103	21	117	112	218	243	297	192	62
1980 to 1984 -----	—	68	—	46	43	161	130	182	83	31
1970 to 1979 -----	—	85	9	100	44	300	153	193	223	46
1969 or earlier -----	37	73	34	177	162	415	413	261	390	57
Renter-occupied housing units -----	726	719	573	948	310	634	667	918	421	26
1989 to March 1990 -----	302	366	297	414	115	247	310	311	122	10
1985 to 1988 -----	259	198	170	339	131	203	287	286	209	10
1980 to 1984 -----	87	63	56	89	40	75	36	111	48	6
1970 to 1979 -----	78	83	43	52	15	65	29	163	31	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	9	7	54	9	44	5	47	11	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	37	37	97	33	48	40	6	9	21	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	173	208	84	307	150	405	429	522	353	45
Owner-occupied housing units -----	37	80	34	197	118	347	343	234	291	45
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	9	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	9	6	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	107	116	45	57	39	65	64	218	84	11
Complete plumbing facilities -----	819	1 065	637	1 473	689	1 824	1 659	1 934	1 379	228
1.00 or less persons per room -----	812	1 065	621	1 468	672	1 799	1 653	1 934	1 358	228
1.01 or more persons per room -----	7	—	16	5	17	25	6	—	21	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	9	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	9	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	222 361	98 608	36 415	56 157	36 547	50 851	47 900	45 568	50 134	72 167
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 977	25 043	20 455	28 975	26 971	29 075	34 036	29 184	15 341	29 081
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	195	95	192	127	74	89	89	93	210	11
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	27	12	13	13	25	29	14	29	11
Renter-occupied housing units -----	195	68	180	114	61	64	60	79	181	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						South Portland city, Cumberland County			
	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 21.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
All housing units	2 112	1 814	1 870	1 509	1 313	—	2 579	1 515	1 443	1 007
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	58	44	18	16	63	—	—	—	5	6
1985 to 1988	423	308	234	185	55	—	311	122	49	43
1980 to 1984	209	108	145	32	65	—	219	131	201	45
1970 to 1979	379	387	476	208	47	—	474	238	226	87
1960 to 1969	462	209	142	136	32	—	332	91	41	97
1950 to 1959	209	287	181	116	58	—	166	186	72	199
1940 to 1949	133	172	147	150	126	—	732	181	164	280
1939 or earlier	239	299	527	666	867	—	345	566	685	250
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	16	26	97	—	—	6	3	51	—
1 bedroom	139	103	454	160	34	—	332	144	242	17
2 bedrooms	637	736	583	584	332	—	1 104	736	594	347
3 bedrooms	939	729	570	522	695	—	889	449	467	435
4 bedrooms	384	197	221	128	191	—	231	162	89	177
5 or more bedrooms	13	33	16	18	61	—	17	21	—	31
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	136	45	156	57	—	—	122	60	16	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	90	23	75	72	—	—	56	7	87	11
Vacant condominium housing units	9	—	14	5	—	—	11	6	—	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 112	1 808	1 870	1 509	1 306	—	2 554	1 505	1 443	996
Source of water, public system or private company	2 112	1 814	1 870	1 509	785	—	2 579	1 515	1 443	996
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 015	1 703	1 822	1 470	238	—	2 542	1 506	1 439	939
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	16	—	—	40	—	13	—	—	11
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	11
Renter-occupied housing units	—	10	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 056	1 630	1 809	1 409	450	—	2 492	1 461	1 384	991
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	170	156	122	233	—	—	614	64	225	80
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	23	15	11	18	10	—	63	6	57	18
Electricity	459	451	454	192	67	—	591	423	238	60
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 354	940	1 183	947	303	—	1 161	932	847	801
All other fuels	50	68	31	11	58	—	63	36	17	32
No fuel used	—	—	8	8	12	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	85	105	298	174	81	—	167	215	279	68
1	671	679	713	572	152	—	1 020	538	461	383
2	992	668	661	544	137	—	992	522	523	451
3 or more	308	178	137	119	80	—	313	186	121	89
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	—	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 609	1 007	1 041	726	366	—	1 259	856	673	832
1989 to March 1990	96	64	114	38	41	—	81	73	81	69
1985 to 1988	566	234	327	201	84	—	298	146	124	149
1980 to 1984	136	87	115	97	60	—	206	153	114	73
1970 to 1979	394	288	196	98	60	—	225	201	128	178
1969 or earlier	417	334	289	292	121	—	449	283	226	363
Renter-occupied housing units	447	623	768	683	84	—	1 233	605	711	159
1989 to March 1990	158	353	314	255	45	—	342	218	217	64
1985 to 1988	194	169	253	224	30	—	501	268	255	60
1980 to 1984	27	43	75	83	9	—	198	83	164	5
1970 to 1979	52	58	110	86	—	—	126	36	56	17
1969 or earlier	16	—	16	35	—	—	66	—	19	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	12	44	25	22	12	—	19	29	9	12
Householder 65 years and over	480	347	629	373	123	—	552	321	428	244
Owner-occupied housing units	379	246	268	221	116	—	319	253	158	221
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	10	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	11
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	69	49	238	121	50	—	95	108	192	55
Complete plumbing facilities	2 056	1 620	1 809	1 409	429	—	2 479	1 461	1 384	980
1.00 or less persons per room	2 044	1 607	1 796	1 349	425	—	2 468	1 454	1 384	980
1.01 or more persons per room	12	13	13	60	4	—	11	7	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	10	—	—	21	—	13	—	—	11
1.00 or less persons per room	—	10	—	—	21	—	13	—	—	11
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	50 228	39 977	44 271	35 422	29 368	—	36 560	37 874	39 678	36 230
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 874	29 309	21 650	25 890	38 614	—	26 827	23 751	24 165	31 929
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	84	107	124	128	71	—	256	177	149	30
Owner-occupied housing units	32	46	23	23	51	—	58	44	44	19
Renter-occupied housing units	52	61	101	105	20	—	198	133	105	11

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						Westbrook city, Cumberland County	
	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 35.99	Tract 36	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 39 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27
All housing units.....	1 542	1 115	—	501	11	—	1 307	1 591
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	19	26
1985 to 1988.....	116	238	—	9	6	—	102	141
1980 to 1984.....	83	91	—	6	—	—	95	104
1970 to 1979.....	76	10	—	17	—	—	246	208
1960 to 1969.....	147	65	—	7	—	—	229	165
1950 to 1959.....	367	73	—	80	5	—	194	145
1940 to 1949.....	218	139	—	54	—	—	179	120
1939 or earlier.....	524	499	—	328	—	—	243	682
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	6	9	—	9	—	—	5	38
1 bedroom.....	68	268	—	39	—	—	53	223
2 bedrooms.....	311	432	—	151	6	—	398	581
3 bedrooms.....	758	263	—	171	—	—	646	506
4 bedrooms.....	357	118	—	96	5	—	184	153
5 or more bedrooms.....	42	25	—	35	—	—	21	90
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	51	48	—	—	—	—	52	15
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	117	—	—	—	—	23	39
Vacant condominium housing units.....	2	88	—	—	—	—	5	3
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 542	1 105	—	492	11	—	1 307	1 584
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 533	1 115	—	501	11	—	1 266	1 543
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 473	1 085	—	501	6	—	923	1 359
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	7
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 495	963	—	491	11	—	1 281	1 505
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	64	102	—	49	—	—	—	109
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	48
Electricity.....	47	320	—	57	—	—	188	304
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 301	481	—	385	5	—	1 048	1 000
All other fuels.....	83	34	—	—	6	—	45	44
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	106	73	—	36	—	—	16	157
1.....	482	482	—	187	6	—	401	565
2.....	705	311	—	206	5	—	614	606
3 or more.....	202	97	—	62	—	—	250	177
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.5	—	1.7	1.5	—	1.9	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 332	473	—	375	11	—	1 081	852
1989 to March 1990.....	114	29	—	23	6	—	65	65
1985 to 1988.....	212	104	—	40	5	—	205	259
1980 to 1984.....	215	63	—	75	—	—	217	110
1970 to 1979.....	236	103	—	78	—	—	312	106
1969 or earlier.....	555	174	—	159	—	—	282	312
Renter-occupied housing units.....	163	490	—	116	—	—	200	653
1989 to March 1990.....	51	152	—	42	—	—	67	271
1985 to 1988.....	76	221	—	37	—	—	97	202
1980 to 1984.....	18	79	—	17	—	—	30	107
1970 to 1979.....	12	27	—	20	—	—	—	48
1969 or earlier.....	6	11	—	—	—	—	6	25
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	13	33
Householder 65 years and over.....	522	179	—	180	—	—	230	285
Owner-occupied housing units.....	490	131	—	146	—	—	227	196
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	79	39	—	36	—	—	16	105
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 486	954	—	491	11	—	1 281	1 505
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 486	940	—	491	11	—	1 269	1 489
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	14	—	—	—	—	12	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	49 537	39 609	—	58 971	58 318	—	41 775	43 222
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	29 622	26 523	—	29 490	—	—	37 865	22 468
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	23	112	—	5	—	—	48	169
Owner-occupied housing units.....	11	35	—	5	—	—	21	17
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12	77	—	—	—	—	27	152

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westbrook city, Cumberland County—Con.		Remainder of Cumberland County						
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 25.01	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 37.02	Tract 38	Tract 39 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 309	2 410	—	1 549	1 773	1 545	1 911	2 787	2 604
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	15	6	—	5	51	21	26	54	18
1985 to 1988.....	102	129	—	31	276	225	137	392	558
1980 to 1984.....	65	256	—	220	122	108	131	100	344
1970 to 1979.....	53	421	—	332	135	112	323	574	703
1960 to 1969.....	102	249	—	101	193	141	532	377	287
1950 to 1959.....	59	267	—	186	268	290	213	346	289
1940 to 1949.....	85	255	—	172	254	136	302	177	166
1939 or earlier.....	828	827	—	502	474	512	247	767	239
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	14	22	—	—	6	3	—	5	7
1 bedroom.....	242	368	—	198	161	102	77	66	173
2 bedrooms.....	503	879	—	440	344	239	275	632	979
3 bedrooms.....	401	905	—	506	827	635	709	1 229	1 004
4 bedrooms.....	137	172	—	281	342	431	673	584	377
5 or more bedrooms.....	12	64	—	124	93	135	177	271	64
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	15	27	—	130	35	71	77	14	169
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	44	15	—	55	5	30	56	51	96
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	19	10	9	7	—	24
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 303	2 410	—	1 534	1 749	1 533	1 911	2 778	2 593
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 309	2 352	—	1 544	1 112	1 545	1 782	2 749	1 773
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 301	2 311	—	1 408	392	1 202	1 010	2 164	1 238
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	—	—	9	29	6	—	41	13
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	13
Occupied housing units.....	1 221	2 342	—	1 427	1 649	1 467	1 790	2 250	2 492
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	120	149	—	—	—	78	17	—	59
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	15	39	—	22	53	17	29	56	52
Electricity.....	227	321	—	425	248	207	265	472	523
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	859	1 720	—	949	1 099	1 375	1 552	1 606	1 606
All other fuels.....	—	105	—	31	145	66	104	170	252
No fuel used.....	—	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	131	211	—	75	51	44	42	59	64
1.....	564	912	—	611	474	352	448	654	777
2.....	397	977	—	536	753	837	878	1 105	1 138
3 or more.....	129	242	—	205	371	234	422	432	513
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	1.6	—	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	546	1 357	—	1 055	1 408	1 209	1 587	1 750	1 892
1989 to March 1990.....	34	88	—	65	89	168	106	200	93
1985 to 1988.....	113	319	—	170	393	324	413	488	552
1980 to 1984.....	66	227	—	276	173	173	314	156	283
1970 to 1979.....	107	222	—	220	353	276	360	459	483
1969 or earlier.....	226	501	—	324	387	268	394	447	481
Renter-occupied housing units.....	675	985	—	372	241	258	203	500	600
1989 to March 1990.....	247	376	—	189	89	135	87	213	206
1985 to 1988.....	280	292	—	104	89	80	38	232	316
1980 to 1984.....	87	167	—	61	22	10	42	28	72
1970 to 1979.....	43	139	—	14	22	33	20	10	6
1969 or earlier.....	18	11	—	4	19	—	16	17	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	12	65	—	6	4	—	—	13	8
Householder 65 years and over.....	248	600	—	549	348	243	422	472	535
Owner-occupied housing units.....	156	373	—	433	293	213	355	435	470
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13
No telephone in unit.....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
No vehicle available.....	44	138	—	56	40	34	17	51	40
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 215	2 342	—	1 427	1 642	1 461	1 790	2 235	2 479
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 210	2 321	—	1 427	1 642	1 456	1 783	2 228	2 472
1.01 or more persons per room.....	5	21	—	—	—	5	7	—	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	—	—	7	6	6	—	15	13
1.00 or less persons per room.....	6	—	—	—	7	6	—	15	13
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	41 139	37 138	—	79 052	56 102	93 822	77 049	55 808	43 130
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 744	22 492	—	33 172	66 843	34 596	36 978	37 933	33 240
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	124	222	—	115	46	78	35	47	102
Owner-occupied housing units.....	11	27	—	59	22	30	28	47	68
Renter-occupied housing units.....	113	195	—	56	24	48	7	—	34

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.								
	Tract 40.01	Tract 40.02	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 44.01	Tract 44.02	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
All housing units	822	1 740	1 498	2 373	1 781	1 528	3 011	825	2 836
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	21	37	34	68	41	36	136	24	71
1985 to 1988	67	170	215	250	272	201	394	149	362
1980 to 1984	106	173	167	203	161	143	337	90	245
1970 to 1979	332	284	339	291	466	356	658	209	662
1960 to 1969	98	174	160	477	234	185	226	56	373
1950 to 1959	88	270	119	276	143	119	238	55	440
1940 to 1949	37	64	51	159	27	56	223	35	219
1939 or earlier	73	568	413	649	437	432	799	207	464
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	6	16	—	14	8	11	64	4	44
1 bedroom	44	173	131	50	170	200	290	17	329
2 bedrooms	321	554	313	405	581	494	967	197	949
3 bedrooms	325	662	744	939	615	516	1 153	381	1 054
4 bedrooms	112	280	241	768	312	245	443	186	390
5 or more bedrooms	14	55	69	197	95	62	94	40	70
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	7	—	10	142	56	23	9	6
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	18	20	22	68	2	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	8	—	—	19	—	22	—	5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	820	1 719	1 489	2 369	1 781	1 511	2 992	822	2 785
Source of water, public system or private company	194	1 317	450	1 134	1 668	1 324	1 194	233	1 002
Sewage disposal, public sewer	63	984	156	618	1 540	1 022	976	16	124
Locking complete plumbing facilities	2	8	19	70	12	29	60	6	109
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	15	20	5	—	—	5	8
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	4	6	7	—	35	—	—
Occupied housing units	798	1 678	1 447	2 029	1 734	1 334	2 614	807	2 144
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	—	—	—	—	17	—	13	3	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	21	43	51	25	27	24	54	18	34
Electricity	53	283	188	197	252	451	472	93	286
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	666	1 226	912	1 644	1 266	791	1 766	525	1 467
All other fuels	58	126	296	163	172	68	309	166	343
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	11	75	45	26	55	55	102	10	111
1	249	525	313	372	513	388	740	170	498
2	397	837	704	1 086	833	664	1 222	381	1 075
3 or more	141	241	385	545	333	227	550	246	460
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	752	1 180	1 202	1 881	1 221	862	1 941	728	1 717
1989 to March 1990	57	97	54	137	113	74	196	49	96
1985 to 1988	297	402	405	525	332	232	513	253	522
1980 to 1984	139	203	191	289	196	119	315	108	379
1970 to 1979	169	261	263	537	304	234	416	192	481
1969 or earlier	90	217	289	393	276	203	501	126	239
Renter-occupied housing units	46	498	245	148	513	472	673	79	427
1989 to March 1990	21	221	130	45	286	243	305	33	181
1985 to 1988	11	179	72	66	144	172	243	28	168
1980 to 1984	6	45	14	19	45	17	62	2	44
1970 to 1979	8	46	21	11	30	33	48	5	34
1969 or earlier	—	7	8	7	8	7	15	11	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	17	19	10	8	14	—	—	5	37
Householder 65 years and over	131	365	210	358	323	262	400	139	370
Owner-occupied housing units	125	270	192	332	243	218	334	126	297
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	5	13	—	—	—	3	8
No telephone in unit	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	7
No vehicle available	5	40	27	14	38	43	75	10	74
Complete plumbing facilities	798	1 678	1 428	2 003	1 722	1 334	2 573	802	2 136
1.00 or less persons per room	777	1 678	1 412	1 997	1 722	1 323	2 573	795	2 117
1.01 or more persons per room	21	—	16	6	—	11	—	7	19
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	19	26	12	—	41	5	8
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	19	26	12	—	41	5	8
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 780	50 179	43 557	68 647	53 010	63 311	49 390	52 092	43 444
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 765	27 978	29 228	38 196	36 266	33 657	27 433	31 591	24 475
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	36	88	82	73	73	102	113	32	90
Owner-occupied housing units	31	34	45	71	49	42	64	27	57
Renter-occupied housing units	5	54	37	2	24	60	49	5	33

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.					York County		
	Tract 48.01	Tract 48.02	Tract 48.03	Tract 120	Tract 170	Tract 61	Tract 200	Tract 210
All housing units	2 513	1 341	1 334	2 050	3 671	5 668	2 362	1 254
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	35	46	45	99	82	159	22	36
1985 to 1988	312	135	149	307	565	1 460	191	143
1980 to 1984	299	116	190	109	401	380	239	184
1970 to 1979	766	333	367	350	1 256	702	999	435
1960 to 1969	381	202	197	376	350	387	234	104
1950 to 1959	232	176	66	211	228	553	177	41
1940 to 1949	133	143	44	55	176	477	87	28
1939 or earlier	355	190	276	543	613	1 550	413	283
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	28	26	—	26	24	262	—	—
1 bedroom	337	297	93	196	239	1 087	142	34
2 bedrooms	762	379	396	766	1 256	2 360	624	376
3 bedrooms	1 014	478	530	737	1 501	1 443	1 231	515
4 bedrooms	300	118	229	229	515	367	256	271
5 or more bedrooms	72	43	86	96	136	149	109	58
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	52	—	20	—	—	270	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	60	—	—	—	—	366	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	13	—	—	—	—	436	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	2 459	1 315	1 324	2 026	3 606	5 649	2 329	1 248
Source of water, public system or private company	1 471	620	661	8	650	5 488	—	47
Sewage disposal, public sewer	224	148	152	8	33	5 189	12	47
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	50	66	21	66	73	21	37	19
Owner-occupied housing units	7	15	—	—	16	10	27	19
Renter-occupied housing units	—	8	—	—	7	11	10	—
Occupied housing units	2 057	1 163	1 292	1 160	2 590	3 472	2 219	1 193
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	9	—	5	—	—	17	10	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	40	68	27	64	147	82	30	—
Electricity	478	188	170	100	265	1 280	288	50
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 317	704	831	787	1 719	1 947	1 464	166
All other fuels	213	203	259	209	459	136	427	722
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	255
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	78	34	31	—	65	362	49	34
1	504	289	246	349	637	1 500	409	327
2	1 119	611	689	536	1 198	1 266	1 136	512
3 or more	356	229	326	275	690	344	625	320
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 547	919	1 075	1 032	2 273	1 951	1 961	1 045
1989 to March 1990	133	45	104	133	141	269	60	47
1985 to 1988	468	230	230	338	684	626	493	275
1980 to 1984	289	195	262	221	397	263	413	263
1970 to 1979	437	241	231	159	689	304	654	345
1969 or earlier	220	208	248	181	362	489	341	115
Renter-occupied housing units	510	244	217	128	317	1 521	258	148
1989 to March 1990	193	135	66	62	124	816	117	79
1985 to 1988	258	75	79	39	94	433	78	47
1980 to 1984	47	24	51	7	46	208	34	17
1970 to 1979	12	—	8	10	41	53	21	—
1969 or earlier	—	10	13	10	12	11	8	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	25	24	10	—	55	182	26	11
Householder 65 years and over	344	163	192	201	409	762	331	184
Owner-occupied housing units	279	158	167	184	356	463	267	175
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	15	—	—	—	11	10	19
No telephone in unit	—	7	—	—	—	43	9	4
No vehicle available	43	15	21	—	44	185	36	34
Complete plumbing facilities	2 050	1 140	1 292	1 160	2 567	3 451	2 182	1 174
1.00 or less persons per room	2 029	1 118	1 282	1 134	2 485	3 376	2 128	1 146
1.01 or more persons per room	21	22	10	26	82	75	54	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	23	—	—	23	21	37	19
1.00 or less persons per room	7	23	—	—	23	21	28	19
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	46 250	39 938	44 912	43 705	41 186	36 911	43 708	37 091
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 767	29 579	32 878	30 674	27 360	23 813	26 143	27 160
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	78	51	33	25	137	406	160	115
Owner-occupied housing units	25	43	6	18	111	81	127	74
Renter-occupied housing units	53	8	27	7	26	325	33	41

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)				York County (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Cumberland County			
		Total	Portland city	South Portland city	Westbrook city		Tract 21.01	Tract 25.02	Tract 37.01	Tract 39
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	41 609	38 412	9 320	5 073	2 816	3 197	1 455	1 109	1 084	1 415
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	28 248	26 049	5 786	3 186	1 778	2 199	1 020	759	804	1 007
Less than \$300 -----	440	347	75	52	40	93	8	14	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 629	1 482	312	262	186	147	25	48	25	91
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 562	2 311	484	356	178	251	73	50	18	95
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 436	2 145	514	330	154	291	84	48	35	112
\$600 to \$799 -----	5 699	5 165	1 054	682	443	534	116	89	94	177
\$800 to \$999 -----	5 536	5 035	1 148	672	372	501	203	82	85	285
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	6 904	6 570	1 695	642	353	334	332	245	319	201
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	1 947	1 899	352	146	44	48	179	105	123	29
\$2,000 or more -----	1 095	1 095	152	44	8	—	—	78	105	17
Median (dollars) -----	850	863	878	781	737	729	1 001	1 074	1 227	823
Not mortgaged -----	13 361	12 363	3 534	1 887	1 038	998	435	350	280	408
Less than \$100 -----	129	106	10	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 153	1 822	302	265	167	331	19	46	15	95
\$200 to \$299 -----	6 482	6 024	1 710	1 087	631	458	175	138	73	243
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 049	2 894	1 069	455	196	155	182	108	55	54
\$400 to \$499 -----	855	833	266	38	35	22	26	46	51	9
\$500 or more -----	693	684	177	42	9	9	33	12	86	7
Median (dollars) -----	266	270	288	257	244	223	318	294	395	238
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	6 735	6 095	1 840	975	525	640	168	151	108	184
Less than 20 percent -----	1 638	1 396	305	226	179	242	14	35	8	65
20 to 24 percent -----	794	767	274	141	64	27	34	33	5	28
25 to 29 percent -----	858	771	287	121	98	87	41	7	16	—
30 to 34 percent -----	580	521	135	100	38	59	17	12	—	11
35 percent or more -----	2 736	2 517	813	377	135	219	56	57	73	80
Not computed -----	129	123	26	10	11	6	6	7	6	—
Median -----	30.1	30.5	31.5	29.8	25.7	27.8	29.0	27.9	50.0+	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	9 480	8 673	2 145	1 286	674	807	243	211	140	331
Less than 20 percent -----	4 585	4 213	1 101	678	350	372	112	100	53	174
20 to 24 percent -----	1 066	970	250	169	46	96	24	18	17	19
25 to 29 percent -----	1 169	1 069	272	120	80	100	21	25	31	19
30 to 34 percent -----	791	685	140	109	87	106	26	4	—	43
35 percent or more -----	1 858	1 725	382	210	111	133	60	64	39	76
Not computed -----	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	20.7	20.6	19.6	19.1	18.9	21.6	22.0	21.5	25.0	18.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	10 135	9 235	2 191	1 280	761	900	371	278	226	391
Less than 20 percent -----	5 050	4 529	1 028	694	420	521	148	158	90	196
20 to 24 percent -----	1 618	1 469	352	189	108	149	22	25	23	104
25 to 29 percent -----	1 651	1 543	374	220	100	108	101	28	49	59
30 to 34 percent -----	989	903	237	87	71	86	67	24	29	27
35 percent or more -----	827	791	200	90	62	36	33	43	35	5
Not computed -----	20.1	20.3	21.0	18.3	18.2	18.1	25.8	16.9	25.0	19.8
Median -----	20.7	20.6	19.6	19.1	18.9	21.6	22.0	21.5	25.0	18.4
\$50,000 or more -----	15 259	14 409	3 144	1 532	856	850	673	469	610	509
Less than 20 percent -----	10 112	9 462	2 135	1 093	673	650	386	252	390	388
20 to 24 percent -----	2 579	2 442	513	274	106	137	130	66	93	58
25 to 29 percent -----	1 484	1 430	334	108	57	54	89	82	60	43
30 to 34 percent -----	562	553	95	37	5	9	49	11	36	20
35 percent or more -----	522	522	67	20	15	—	19	58	31	—
Not computed -----	16.1	16.2	15.4	15.0	14.4	15.6	17.8	18.7	17.4	14.4
Median -----	16.1	16.2	15.4	15.0	14.4	15.6	17.8	18.7	17.4	14.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	30 497	28 631	16 328	3 456	2 459	1 866	447	213	230	585
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	314	301	214	38	33	13	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 408	2 284	1 622	261	203	124	16	—	—	12
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 647	1 527	911	135	166	120	—	7	6	22
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 091	2 823	1 957	207	243	268	42	5	—	31
\$400 to \$499 -----	5 734	5 407	3 181	848	541	327	96	64	32	48
\$500 to \$599 -----	5 993	5 671	3 172	758	517	322	125	24	41	127
\$600 to \$749 -----	6 693	6 311	3 237	929	529	382	43	32	53	194
\$750 to \$999 -----	2 754	2 592	1 279	153	154	162	69	38	51	100
\$1,000 or more -----	946	901	457	66	22	45	11	16	38	38
No cash rent -----	917	814	298	61	51	103	45	27	9	13
Median (dollars) -----	526	527	504	531	504	508	552	565	670	642
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	6 822	6 303	4 302	701	549	519	77	32	26	58
Less than 20 percent -----	205	205	154	12	15	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	379	359	257	23	38	20	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	984	925	677	110	57	59	—	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent -----	453	437	276	98	39	16	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	4 270	3 933	2 661	423	371	337	47	22	17	46
Not computed -----	531	444	277	35	29	—	30	10	9	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	7 121	6 678	4 241	719	595	443	147	14	34	86
Less than 20 percent -----	421	398	267	35	63	23	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	949	872	622	52	48	29	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	1 062	975	617	96	78	87	19	—	13	19
30 to 34 percent -----	4 001	3 813	2 350	517	342	188	73	14	3	67
35 percent or more -----	226	200	83	7	15	26	15	—	18	—
Not computed -----	38.0	38.2	37.6	41.4	39.3	33.8	38.5	41.3	40.9	50.0+
Median -----	38.0	38.2	37.6	41.4	39.3	33.8	38.5	41.3	40.9	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	8 665	8 200	4 181	1 054	755	465	121	74	89	236
Less than 20 percent -----	1 619	1 540	837	239	124	79	22	19	6	17
20 to 24 percent -----	2 442	2 332	1 305	311	244	110	29	16	6	62
25 to 29 percent -----	2 204	2 088	1 026	274	258	116	42	10	7	66
30 to 34 percent -----	1 218	1 126	535	111	58	92	11	6	8	55
35 percent or more -----	993	952	446	95	56	41	17	18	62	23
Not computed -----	189	162	32	24	15	27	—	5	—	13
Median -----	25.4	25.4	24.7	24.4	25.0	26.3	26.1	24.8	37.7	27.5
\$35,000 or more -----	7 889	7 450	3 604	982	560	439	102	93	81	205
Less than 20 percent -----	5 460	5 156	2 512	747	449	304	64	56	43	130
20 to 24 percent -----	1 579	1 505	777	158	82	74	27	17	23	47
25 to 29 percent -----	423	371	169	64	8	52	11	8	7	20
30 to 34 percent -----	143	143	53	5	—	—	—	—	8	8
35 percent or more -----	84	84	47	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	200	191	46	8	9	9	—	12	—	—
Median -----	17.2	17.2	17.2	16.5	16.1	17.2	17.4	15.2	19.4	17.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 3.99	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
Specified owner-occupied housing units	138	90	12	—	59	108	22	31	43	108
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	57	60	3	—	17	35	4	16	34	85
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	14	12	3	—	8	5	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	4	—	—	—	9	11	—	—	—	9
\$600 to \$799	19	7	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	9
\$800 to \$999	16	—	—	—	—	4	4	16	9	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4	17	—	—	—	6	—	—	16	42
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median (dollars)	728	495	375	—	503	658	925	875	894	1 077
Not mortgaged	81	30	9	—	42	73	18	15	9	23
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	22	5	—	—	—	16	—	15	—	5
\$200 to \$299	45	25	9	—	26	39	4	—	9	6
\$300 to \$399	8	—	—	—	—	18	14	—	—	10
\$400 to \$499	6	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	2
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	244	270	255	—	272	243	318	175	225	302
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	35	13	3	—	8	44	—	15	9	11
Less than 20 percent	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	15	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	18	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	9	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	35.6	32.5	32.5	—	27.5	32.5	—	17.5	50.0+	34.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	61	24	—	—	17	29	14	—	9	10
Less than 20 percent	30	24	—	—	17	23	14	—	—	4
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	15	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	9	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.4	12.5	—	—	10.0	12.8	15.0	—	45.0	25.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32	32	4	—	25	19	6	16	9	41
Less than 20 percent	18	25	4	—	25	6	2	—	—	20
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	—	—	9	4	8	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	15
35 percent or more	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	10.0	10.0	—	16.1	21.9	21.3	25.0	22.5	25.4
\$50,000 or more	10	21	5	—	9	16	2	—	16	46
Less than 20 percent	10	6	5	—	9	13	2	—	—	18
20 to 24 percent	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	16	28
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	22.0	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	27.5	25.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	823	912	109	—	1 607	676	404	716	1 328	1 218
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	5	—	34	—	25	16	6	24
\$100 to \$199	17	32	20	—	212	167	143	95	84	115
\$200 to \$299	39	19	8	—	73	51	97	8	82	75
\$300 to \$399	87	89	16	—	364	45	44	153	230	138
\$400 to \$499	174	236	—	—	322	129	23	162	540	228
\$500 to \$599	257	237	27	—	288	131	33	157	222	221
\$600 to \$749	215	213	—	—	191	117	16	110	129	160
\$750 to \$999	20	65	6	—	77	25	16	15	26	85
\$1,000 or more	7	10	27	—	30	—	—	—	—	155
No cash rent	7	11	—	—	16	11	7	—	9	17
Median (dollars)	524	529	516	—	441	462	234	427	449	508
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	169	78	20	—	592	287	282	305	394	333
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	10	10	35	—	17	17
20 to 24 percent	7	9	13	—	10	30	13	7	—	30
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	84	44	86	37	38	71
30 to 34 percent	—	3	—	—	57	42	6	17	13	17
35 percent or more	149	59	7	—	403	161	125	227	326	171
Not computed	13	7	—	—	28	17	17	—	—	27
Median	50.0+	50.0+	23.8	—	50.0+	37.8	29.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	258	239	38	—	455	173	74	179	450	369
Less than 20 percent	18	12	5	—	42	10	17	6	13	17
20 to 24 percent	7	20	7	—	30	12	—	19	31	61
25 to 29 percent	23	39	14	—	85	21	31	22	91	32
30 to 34 percent	47	23	5	—	79	19	—	17	71	33
35 percent or more	163	141	7	—	219	100	26	115	235	219
Not computed	—	4	—	—	—	11	—	—	9	7
Median	39.9	38.7	27.5	—	34.5	43.7	28.2	38.4	35.6	39.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	215	343	11	—	300	149	39	161	313	296
Less than 20 percent	29	49	5	—	79	32	10	35	87	60
20 to 24 percent	64	145	—	—	121	37	—	42	111	71
25 to 29 percent	71	80	—	—	64	27	23	57	39	82
30 to 34 percent	12	33	—	—	25	13	—	20	50	21
35 percent or more	19	36	6	—	11	40	6	7	26	57
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median	24.7	24.2	40.8	—	22.9	26.0	27.1	25.3	23.1	25.9
\$35,000 or more	181	252	40	—	260	67	9	71	171	220
Less than 20 percent	155	203	22	—	178	46	9	50	135	111
20 to 24 percent	19	38	5	—	53	21	—	21	28	61
25 to 29 percent	7	11	—	—	29	—	—	—	8	27
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.4	19.4	—	16.7	13.9	17.5	16.0	13.7	19.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.									
	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	26	213	43	280	293	992	833	792	914	173
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	18	167	23	149	147	624	497	521	566	98
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—	4	7	4	16	—	6	4
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	7	12	47	18	9	30	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	10	—	7	11	79	37	48	41	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	7	3	22	58	47	55	69	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	7	9	32	23	91	81	115	81	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	8	20	—	18	30	81	124	55	114	20
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	10	44	7	50	42	249	123	208	173	45
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	22	—	14	—	10	22	23	46	14
\$2,000 or more -----	—	64	—	14	—	5	29	8	6	15
Median (dollars) -----	1 275	1 557	625	1 067	746	901	863	953	926	1 195
Not mortgaged -----	8	46	20	131	146	368	336	271	348	75
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	12	5	7	5	—	6	17	19
\$200 to \$299 -----	8	—	8	47	85	199	130	131	149	8
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	12	—	64	54	96	131	82	162	18
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	16	—	15	—	24	41	44	14	17
\$500 or more -----	—	18	—	—	—	40	34	8	6	7
Median (dollars) -----	225	477	192	326	278	291	321	299	305	319
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	—	37	19	68	67	191	162	120	187	36
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	7	14	41	10	28	—	11
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	15	11	28	27	18	34	8
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	13	—	31	26	23	52	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	10	—	14	7	7	20	—	12	—
35 percent or more -----	—	27	19	19	35	84	79	51	84	17
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median -----	—	50.0+	39.0	29.6	35.6	29.3	34.5	28.0	32.1	24.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	8	11	—	34	84	219	182	256	206	12
Less than 20 percent -----	8	5	—	34	66	107	97	76	116	8
20 to 24 percent -----	—	6	—	—	6	23	26	35	33	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	36	13	40	5	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	12	7	22	18	11	4
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	46	24	87	41	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	20.4	—	14.2	13.4	20.5	18.8	27.1	19.0	13.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	—	24	—	55	92	248	186	148	199	52
Less than 20 percent -----	—	6	—	28	50	161	103	73	98	19
20 to 24 percent -----	—	14	—	7	25	18	31	—	16	9
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	13	6	29	17	7	30	13
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	11	20	15	28	22	—
35 percent or more -----	—	4	—	7	—	20	20	40	33	11
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	22.1	—	19.8	18.8	16.6	18.8	25.7	20.5	23.9
\$50,000 or more -----	18	141	24	123	50	334	303	268	322	73
Less than 20 percent -----	15	95	24	75	32	223	236	178	222	40
20 to 24 percent -----	3	8	—	12	18	60	48	47	68	13
25 to 29 percent -----	—	19	—	—	—	45	19	43	25	9
30 to 34 percent -----	—	6	—	15	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more -----	—	13	—	14	—	6	—	—	—	11
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	16.3	14.3	11.3	16.9	15.0	15.4	13.3	14.4	13.9	18.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	726	719	573	948	310	634	667	918	412	26
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	13	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	31	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	159	25	20	—	—	6	5	120	160	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	47	37	5	26	—	16	5	94	53	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	63	98	147	98	15	62	23	68	30	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	112	176	172	124	78	85	98	107	20	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	172	189	120	230	91	127	113	139	30	11
\$600 to \$749 -----	95	108	73	321	113	210	227	227	26	5
\$750 to \$999 -----	54	59	19	113	—	91	164	117	34	—
\$1,000 or more -----	5	8	17	19	—	26	5	30	16	10
No cash rent -----	6	19	—	17	8	11	27	16	12	—
Median (dollars) -----	447	507	463	594	552	609	652	536	228	670
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	258	100	178	107	75	70	73	187	212	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	19	36	—
25 to 29 percent -----	81	8	—	—	—	—	—	47	79	—
30 to 34 percent -----	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
35 percent or more -----	124	62	144	82	66	44	58	103	70	—
Not computed -----	6	13	14	25	4	26	15	9	—	—
Median -----	34.7	48.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	41.1	28.9	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	141	245	186	197	65	111	97	222	85	5
Less than 20 percent -----	24	7	—	—	—	8	—	28	11	—
20 to 24 percent -----	24	22	8	—	—	8	9	9	14	—
25 to 29 percent -----	8	55	22	15	—	7	8	36	28	—
30 to 34 percent -----	31	12	30	46	—	22	10	45	15	—
35 percent or more -----	54	145	126	136	61	66	65	104	17	5
Not computed -----	—	4	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—
Median -----	32.3	40.7	43.2	46.8	44.7	36.8	42.7	34.2	28.1	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	186	221	117	382	92	231	201	205	65	12
Less than 20 percent -----	56	71	32	69	6	12	33	36	17	—
20 to 24 percent -----	79	64	46	105	73	86	45	66	14	6
25 to 29 percent -----	32	64	33	90	13	66	58	48	6	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	26	—	112	—	28	31	18	16	—
35 percent or more -----	13	12	6	6	—	39	34	29	—	6
Not computed -----	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Median -----	22.3	22.9	22.9	25.9	22.7	26.3	26.9	24.7	23.4	37.5
\$35,000 or more -----	141	153	92	262	78	222	296	304	50	9
Less than 20 percent -----	102	87	65	191	78	131	204	258	12	5
20 to 24 percent -----	34	37	19	53	—	77	78	38	15	—
25 to 29 percent -----	5	23	—	6	—	—	7	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	11	4
35 percent or more -----	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	6	—	6	—	—	7	8	—	—
Median -----	17.2	18.4	17.1	17.1	13.1	18.3	18.0	16.2	24.3	19.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						South Portland city, Cumberland County			
	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 21.02	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 455	899	909	553	334	—	1 021	701	625	765
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 020	600	559	359	127	—	678	455	407	500
Less than \$300	8	—	5	5	16	—	7	8	6	18
\$300 to \$399	25	33	53	31	5	—	51	27	22	52
\$400 to \$499	73	82	27	41	8	—	94	62	58	59
\$500 to \$599	84	54	38	36	8	—	84	61	24	54
\$600 to \$799	116	184	137	91	34	—	139	95	78	100
\$800 to \$999	203	113	176	99	20	—	132	86	131	147
\$1,000 to \$1,499	332	128	111	56	32	—	152	98	71	70
\$1,500 to \$1,999	179	6	12	—	4	—	7	18	17	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 001	741	816	766	731	—	744	770	848	763
Not mortgaged	435	299	350	194	207	—	343	246	218	265
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	19	29	22	32	66	—	31	48	17	57
\$200 to \$299	175	202	214	71	120	—	181	155	152	149
\$300 to \$399	182	62	65	74	17	—	116	36	43	52
\$400 to \$499	26	6	22	17	—	—	7	7	—	—
\$500 or more	33	—	27	—	4	—	8	—	6	7
Median (dollars)	318	273	280	284	225	—	278	255	245	242
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	168	206	168	135	138	—	201	163	123	151
Less than 20 percent	14	32	56	17	46	—	33	34	31	44
20 to 24 percent	34	36	17	17	4	—	45	22	10	13
25 to 29 percent	41	37	34	17	5	—	13	21	11	14
30 to 34 percent	17	6	—	—	20	—	13	37	—	16
35 percent or more	56	95	61	84	48	—	97	44	66	64
Not computed	6	—	—	—	15	—	—	5	5	—
Median	29.0	29.7	26.6	48.1	31.6	—	33.7	30.3	42.1	31.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	243	226	264	156	80	—	247	190	154	227
Less than 20 percent	112	90	148	75	47	—	131	68	54	95
20 to 24 percent	24	30	18	30	13	—	31	18	22	44
25 to 29 percent	21	63	40	14	16	—	40	41	13	12
30 to 34 percent	26	23	9	—	4	—	17	36	11	28
35 percent or more	60	20	49	37	—	—	28	27	54	48
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.0	23.8	17.8	20.5	15.6	—	19.3	26.1	25.4	22.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	371	208	271	111	42	—	304	158	186	235
Less than 20 percent	148	61	107	55	19	—	142	98	114	129
20 to 24 percent	22	83	59	18	10	—	46	23	24	38
25 to 29 percent	101	38	55	38	6	—	43	24	36	42
30 to 34 percent	67	20	28	—	7	—	29	—	7	20
35 percent or more	33	6	22	—	—	—	44	13	5	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.8	22.6	22.4	20.1	21.0	—	21.1	15.0	15.6	17.7
\$50,000 or more	673	259	206	151	74	—	269	190	162	152
Less than 20 percent	386	214	162	113	57	—	218	120	110	122
20 to 24 percent	130	33	22	27	13	—	27	41	35	30
25 to 29 percent	89	6	10	11	4	—	17	23	10	—
30 to 34 percent	49	6	12	—	—	—	7	6	7	—
35 percent or more	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.8	15.9	14.3	15.3	16.2	—	14.3	17.4	16.5	14.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	447	620	768	683	84	—	1 225	605	711	159
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	27	6	22	—	—	7	12	12	—
\$100 to \$199	16	29	113	84	—	—	107	6	113	4
\$200 to \$299	—	40	105	31	—	—	25	25	57	12
\$300 to \$399	42	21	61	53	10	—	61	26	24	—
\$400 to \$499	96	48	104	139	8	—	409	162	111	28
\$500 to \$599	125	116	56	71	9	—	331	172	118	27
\$600 to \$749	43	255	171	206	6	—	241	162	223	45
\$750 to \$999	69	46	80	70	28	—	28	24	14	26
\$1,000 or more	11	32	49	—	—	—	—	7	26	7
No cash rent	45	6	23	7	23	—	16	9	13	10
Median (dollars)	552	612	476	515	629	—	499	536	526	613
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	77	60	244	182	19	—	227	126	223	12
Less than 20 percent	—	7	—	27	—	—	—	12	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	28	32	—	—	—	—	23	—
25 to 29 percent	—	6	41	43	—	—	30	—	73	—
30 to 34 percent	—	13	45	—	—	—	55	—	21	5
35 percent or more	47	28	116	70	19	—	129	105	101	5
Not computed	30	6	14	6	—	—	13	9	5	2
Median	50.0+	43.3	35.7	28.4	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	33.1	42.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	147	172	219	97	17	—	231	128	137	24
Less than 20 percent	—	35	14	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	15	38	13	—	—	9	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	40	13	33	26	—	—	25	22	8	—
35 percent or more	73	102	113	58	—	—	167	82	105	17
Not computed	15	—	7	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Median	38.5	37.2	36.3	44.0	—	—	42.1	37.5	44.2	38.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	121	165	134	204	18	—	423	228	144	50
Less than 20 percent	22	19	—	52	—	—	109	48	20	11
20 to 24 percent	29	5	39	36	6	—	189	53	24	5
25 to 29 percent	42	67	23	61	—	—	84	71	62	4
30 to 34 percent	11	51	19	34	9	—	—	45	25	8
35 percent or more	17	21	34	21	—	—	25	11	5	22
Not computed	—	—	—	—	3	—	16	—	8	—
Median	26.1	29.2	27.0	26.1	30.8	—	22.5	25.9	26.9	33.1
\$35,000 or more	102	223	171	200	30	—	344	123	207	73
Less than 20 percent	64	139	105	135	27	—	323	77	125	43
20 to 24 percent	27	59	43	7	—	—	9	24	82	8
25 to 29 percent	11	9	7	—	—	—	12	22	—	14
30 to 34 percent	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	9	7	3	—	—	—	—	8
Median	17.4	18.6	18.5	16.1	13.6	—	14.0	17.2	18.5	17.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	South Portland city, Cumberland County—Con.						Westbrook city, Cumberland County	
	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 35.99	Tract 36	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 39 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 225	369	—	356	11	—	927	642
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	716	209	—	210	11	—	742	367
Less than \$300	10	—	—	3	—	—	9	14
\$300 to \$399	52	32	—	26	—	—	49	38
\$400 to \$499	43	29	—	11	—	—	86	14
\$500 to \$599	51	16	—	40	—	—	84	20
\$600 to \$799	198	54	—	18	—	—	217	98
\$800 to \$999	87	49	—	40	—	—	150	56
\$1,000 to \$1,499	195	17	—	28	11	—	124	103
\$1,500 to \$1,999	59	12	—	33	—	—	15	24
\$2,000 or more	21	—	—	11	—	—	8	—
Median (dollars)	857	751	—	885	1 125	—	724	799
Not mortgaged	509	160	—	146	—	—	185	275
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	50	45	—	17	—	—	37	33
\$200 to \$299	277	102	—	71	—	—	119	166
\$300 to \$399	157	13	—	38	—	—	29	73
\$400 to \$499	13	—	—	11	—	—	—	3
\$500 or more	12	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	272	227	—	270	—	—	244	253
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	173	105	—	59	—	—	129	107
Less than 20 percent	39	16	—	29	—	—	15	54
20 to 24 percent	38	13	—	—	—	—	22	14
25 to 29 percent	41	11	—	10	—	—	36	19
30 to 34 percent	14	15	—	5	—	—	9	6
35 percent or more	41	50	—	15	—	—	47	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.2	34.2	—	25.2	—	—	28.8	19.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	285	97	—	86	—	—	259	143
Less than 20 percent	226	60	—	44	—	—	83	102
20 to 24 percent	20	24	—	10	—	—	26	—
25 to 29 percent	14	—	—	—	—	—	43	5
30 to 34 percent	13	4	—	—	—	—	56	7
35 percent or more	12	9	—	32	—	—	51	29
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	16.8	—	19.7	—	—	27.4	13.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	262	54	—	75	6	—	265	197
Less than 20 percent	113	43	—	55	—	—	135	117
20 to 24 percent	60	6	—	4	—	—	32	33
25 to 29 percent	31	—	—	—	6	—	51	13
30 to 34 percent	15	—	—	7	—	—	17	22
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.1	10.0	—	14.3	27.5	—	19.8	17.0
\$50,000 or more	505	113	—	136	5	—	274	195
Less than 20 percent	320	87	—	111	5	—	203	155
20 to 24 percent	107	19	—	15	—	—	39	13
25 to 29 percent	45	7	—	6	—	—	17	27
30 to 34 percent	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	—	—	4	—	—	15	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.4	16.4	—	10.7	17.5	—	15.5	15.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	158	482	—	116	—	—	191	645
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$100 to \$199	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	35
\$200 to \$299	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	51
\$300 to \$399	21	45	—	30	—	—	22	40
\$400 to \$499	12	119	—	7	—	—	33	133
\$500 to \$599	23	68	—	19	—	—	23	146
\$600 to \$749	64	160	—	34	—	—	71	164
\$750 to \$999	32	8	—	21	—	—	20	45
\$1,000 or more	—	21	—	5	—	—	12	—
No cash rent	6	—	—	—	—	—	10	25
Median (dollars)	625	552	—	654	—	—	619	550
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	23	77	—	13	—	—	10	151
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
25 to 29 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	17	53	—	13	—	—	10	104
Not computed	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Median	50.0+	38.5	—	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	21	160	—	18	—	—	21	158
Less than 20 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	13
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent	4	9	—	—	—	—	3	—
30 to 34 percent	—	28	—	—	—	—	5	17
35 percent or more	17	111	—	18	—	—	13	109
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	12
Median	50.0+	41.6	—	39.1	—	—	50.0+	43.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	42	105	—	62	—	—	80	198
Less than 20 percent	7	25	—	19	—	—	17	31
20 to 24 percent	—	28	—	12	—	—	17	38
25 to 29 percent	9	35	—	9	—	—	23	72
30 to 34 percent	5	12	—	16	—	—	—	32
35 percent or more	21	5	—	6	—	—	13	25
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	37.5	24.9	—	25.0	—	—	25.2	27.1
\$35,000 or more	72	140	—	23	—	—	80	138
Less than 20 percent	61	100	—	18	—	—	59	82
20 to 24 percent	11	24	—	—	—	—	9	41
25 to 29 percent	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median	17.5	18.1	—	13.2	—	—	14.0	17.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Westbrook city, Cumberland County—Con.		Remainder of Cumberland County						
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	Tract 25.01	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	Tract 37.02	Tract 38	Tract 39 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	386	861	—	893	1 109	1 073	1 424	1 540	1 415
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	201	468	—	477	759	793	996	1 126	1 007
Less than \$300.....	5	12	—	—	14	—	7	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	28	71	—	12	48	25	49	57	91
\$400 to \$499.....	14	64	—	15	50	18	44	47	95
\$500 to \$599.....	28	22	—	20	48	35	21	74	112
\$600 to \$799.....	26	102	—	79	89	94	191	196	177
\$800 to \$999.....	58	108	—	64	82	85	106	142	285
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	37	89	—	119	245	308	337	331	201
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5	—	—	79	105	123	105	202	29
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	89	78	105	136	77	17
Median (dollars).....	748	713	—	1 206	1 074	1 234	1 105	1 064	823
Not mortgaged.....	185	393	—	416	350	280	428	414	408
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	13	84	—	—	46	15	25	59	95
\$200 to \$299.....	100	246	—	110	138	73	141	199	243
\$300 to \$399.....	55	39	—	99	108	55	137	100	54
\$400 to \$499.....	17	15	—	107	46	51	71	34	9
\$500 or more.....	—	9	—	100	12	86	54	22	7
Median (dollars).....	277	232	—	399	294	395	346	262	238
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	75	214	—	130	151	108	162	184	184
Less than 20 percent.....	7	103	—	6	35	8	10	62	65
20 to 24 percent.....	19	9	—	11	33	5	14	9	28
25 to 29 percent.....	17	26	—	16	7	16	21	15	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	17	—	24	12	—	30	—	11
35 percent or more.....	15	59	—	56	57	73	87	90	80
Not computed.....	11	—	—	17	7	6	—	8	—
Median.....	26.8	22.2	—	34.9	27.9	50.4	38.8	35.3	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	66	206	—	151	211	140	293	320	331
Less than 20 percent.....	51	114	—	76	100	53	168	174	174
20 to 24 percent.....	—	20	—	30	18	17	22	8	19
25 to 29 percent.....	—	32	—	12	25	31	39	52	19
30 to 34 percent.....	—	24	—	—	4	—	10	33	43
35 percent or more.....	15	16	—	33	64	39	54	66	76
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.4	17.6	—	19.9	21.5	25.0	18.7	19.9	18.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	102	197	—	138	278	220	294	317	391
Less than 20 percent.....	43	125	—	80	158	90	116	141	196
20 to 24 percent.....	—	43	—	17	25	23	50	47	104
25 to 29 percent.....	27	9	—	16	28	43	49	36	59
30 to 34 percent.....	19	13	—	5	24	29	40	26	27
35 percent or more.....	13	7	—	20	43	35	39	67	5
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	26.5	13.8	—	17.7	16.9	24.3	23.1	21.9	19.8
\$50,000 or more.....	143	244	—	474	469	605	675	719	509
Less than 20 percent.....	132	183	—	372	252	385	385	393	388
20 to 24 percent.....	—	54	—	43	66	93	103	148	58
25 to 29 percent.....	6	7	—	32	82	60	108	105	43
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	—	27	11	36	39	39	20
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	35	58	31	40	34	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.3	15.6	—	13.0	18.7	17.4	17.9	18.5	14.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	675	948	—	372	213	230	187	490	585
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	9	18	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	37	131	—	26	—	—	10	20	12
\$200 to \$299.....	50	65	—	14	7	6	20	10	22
\$300 to \$399.....	47	134	—	31	5	—	12	19	31
\$400 to \$499.....	171	204	—	16	64	32	9	34	48
\$500 to \$599.....	139	209	—	34	24	41	—	59	127
\$600 to \$749.....	154	140	—	61	32	53	19	76	194
\$750 to \$999.....	52	37	—	130	38	51	50	181	100
\$1,000 or more.....	—	10	—	41	16	38	47	54	38
No cash rent.....	16	—	—	12	27	9	20	37	13
Median (dollars).....	516	453	—	727	565	670	817	762	642
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	139	249	—	87	32	26	10	18	58
Less than 20 percent.....	—	15	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	10	17	—	6	—	—	10	11	—
25 to 29 percent.....	4	38	—	14	—	—	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent.....	8	27	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	105	152	—	53	22	17	—	—	46
Not computed.....	12	—	—	—	10	9	—	7	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	22.5	22.5	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	163	253	—	51	14	34	53	53	86
Less than 20 percent.....	23	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	14	28	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	17	28	—	19	—	13	—	—	19
30 to 34 percent.....	10	46	—	—	—	3	—	11	—
35 percent or more.....	96	124	—	32	14	18	24	31	67
Not computed.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	—
Median.....	37.9	34.7	—	38.0	41.3	40.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	240	237	—	76	74	89	42	192	236
Less than 20 percent.....	43	33	—	6	19	6	9	10	17
20 to 24 percent.....	71	118	—	5	16	6	—	68	62
25 to 29 percent.....	95	68	—	20	10	7	7	31	66
30 to 34 percent.....	8	18	—	12	6	8	7	61	55
35 percent or more.....	18	—	—	29	18	62	19	17	23
Not computed.....	5	—	—	4	5	—	—	5	13
Median.....	25.2	23.6	—	32.1	24.8	37.7	33.6	27.5	27.5
\$35,000 or more.....	133	209	—	158	93	81	82	227	205
Less than 20 percent.....	116	192	—	76	56	43	35	143	130
20 to 24 percent.....	15	17	—	53	17	23	25	40	47
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	8	7	8	12	20
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	15	—	8	—	9	8
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	9	—
Not computed.....	2	—	—	8	12	—	11	14	—
Median.....	15.7	16.1	—	19.9	15.2	19.4	20.1	18.1	17.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.								
	Tract 40.01	Tract 40.02	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 44.01	Tract 44.02	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47
Specified owner-occupied housing units	330	892	954	1 565	1 015	721	1 238	496	1 269
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	257	621	687	1 109	764	542	894	382	909
Less than \$300	—	—	—	12	22	17	23	8	9
\$300 to \$399	9	21	33	53	46	5	29	20	43
\$400 to \$499	21	45	71	72	73	38	98	37	85
\$500 to \$599	19	66	30	80	45	37	44	22	79
\$600 to \$799	49	129	210	185	133	54	145	78	266
\$800 to \$999	50	105	204	142	154	86	206	56	198
\$1,000 to \$1,499	89	160	108	318	185	134	269	105	180
\$1,500 to \$1,999	20	84	25	167	55	64	49	39	36
\$2,000 or more	—	11	6	80	51	107	31	17	13
Median (dollars)	902	895	799	1 012	897	1 089	918	850	776
Not mortgaged	73	271	267	456	251	179	344	114	360
Less than \$100	—	6	5	3	—	5	—	3	27
\$100 to \$199	3	16	48	72	54	38	98	13	132
\$200 to \$299	57	121	154	183	119	72	159	77	156
\$300 to \$399	13	83	54	113	41	33	41	19	32
\$400 to \$499	—	29	—	11	17	13	23	2	13
\$500 or more	—	16	6	74	20	18	23	—	—
Median (dollars)	256	292	252	285	248	246	245	245	209
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	12	117	162	223	149	89	175	58	196
Less than 20 percent	—	32	38	64	29	18	46	6	78
20 to 24 percent	—	12	10	39	28	6	22	16	—
25 to 29 percent	—	16	18	12	18	—	16	5	21
30 to 34 percent	—	6	15	—	22	18	11	12	11
35 percent or more	12	51	82	106	41	41	80	17	86
Not computed	—	—	7	2	11	6	—	2	—
Median	50.0+	29.5	42.2	28.1	28.3	34.9	31.6	30.4	29.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	72	218	222	182	199	123	246	103	281
Less than 20 percent	57	85	94	93	102	74	132	43	138
20 to 24 percent	—	22	10	13	27	21	34	4	25
25 to 29 percent	6	18	69	36	7	19	18	19	24
30 to 34 percent	3	23	—	8	29	—	24	14	26
35 percent or more	6	70	59	32	34	9	38	23	68
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.8	25.6	25.9	19.7	19.6	14.1	19.3	26.2	20.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	71	233	258	331	154	94	329	136	361
Less than 20 percent	23	106	109	172	61	60	122	63	191
20 to 24 percent	22	58	75	32	19	11	40	19	36
25 to 29 percent	6	24	49	51	30	12	96	14	72
30 to 34 percent	14	25	25	36	24	—	37	16	53
35 percent or more	6	20	—	40	20	11	34	24	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.8	20.9	21.3	19.5	24.2	16.7	25.1	21.3	19.3
\$50,000 or more	175	324	302	829	513	415	488	199	431
Less than 20 percent	110	185	202	527	301	212	332	125	323
20 to 24 percent	31	48	56	130	133	83	90	39	64
25 to 29 percent	21	55	17	83	40	44	44	17	12
30 to 34 percent	6	18	15	67	28	22	7	4	26
35 percent or more	7	18	12	22	11	54	15	14	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	18.0	16.3	15.4	17.7	19.8	16.5	17.1	15.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	35	483	223	148	508	456	626	65	413
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	15	—	—	7	15	50	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	41	—	—	14	10	33	2	44
\$300 to \$399	8	48	16	—	36	17	62	4	31
\$400 to \$499	—	111	69	9	17	47	112	6	65
\$500 to \$599	19	109	53	18	137	84	134	7	86
\$600 to \$749	3	96	43	53	187	184	141	23	109
\$750 to \$999	5	35	23	25	71	33	76	2	36
\$1,000 or more	—	5	—	9	22	—	—	8	—
No cash rent	—	23	19	34	17	24	18	13	42
Median (dollars)	543	514	551	638	617	651	540	658	543
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	—	68	33	7	38	74	59	5	64
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	8	—	—	—	8	26	—	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	9
35 percent or more	—	54	26	—	26	35	25	2	42
Not computed	—	6	7	7	12	17	—	3	—
Median	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	32.2	50.0+	37.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	14	143	48	23	69	54	150	7	138
Less than 20 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	6	—	—	6	8	26	—	35
30 to 34 percent	—	36	23	9	9	16	31	2	—
35 percent or more	14	95	21	8	54	26	42	—	78
Not computed	—	—	4	6	—	—	12	5	25
Median	43.8	37.7	34.8	34.7	45.2	34.7	30.6	32.5	39.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	12	112	47	33	215	166	256	29	106
Less than 20 percent	8	30	—	—	31	31	22	4	—
20 to 24 percent	—	14	16	—	42	27	83	4	66
25 to 29 percent	—	28	9	18	64	51	72	2	9
30 to 34 percent	4	19	6	15	60	19	60	3	16
35 percent or more	—	21	5	—	18	38	13	11	7
Not computed	—	—	11	—	—	—	6	5	8
Median	13.8	27.1	26.1	29.6	27.7	27.5	26.4	33.3	23.7
\$35,000 or more	9	160	95	85	186	162	161	24	105
Less than 20 percent	6	115	68	59	128	82	101	7	74
20 to 24 percent	3	23	23	5	20	58	31	6	12
25 to 29 percent	—	5	—	—	23	2	29	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	4	13	—	4	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	—
Not computed	—	17	4	21	8	7	—	3	9
Median	13.8	17.0	13.9	16.5	17.7	19.3	18.5	22.9	17.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Cumberland County—Con.					York County		
	Tract 48.01	Tract 48.02	Tract 48.03	Tract 120	Tract 170	Tract 61	Tract 200	Tract 210
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 334	686	767	839	1 643	1 275	1 252	670
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	975	540	573	626	1 262	740	961	498
Less than \$300 -----	15	21	13	—	19	10	60	23
\$300 to \$399 -----	30	37	19	18	77	41	65	41
\$400 to \$499 -----	70	64	75	93	182	67	136	48
\$500 to \$599 -----	129	83	60	24	119	77	149	65
\$600 to \$799 -----	237	148	110	107	309	170	225	139
\$800 to \$999 -----	199	89	116	191	283	198	206	97
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	229	93	132	118	219	154	111	69
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	66	5	42	43	19	23	9	16
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	6	32	35	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	807	704	832	847	759	804	677	705
Not mortgaged -----	359	146	194	213	381	535	291	172
Less than \$100 -----	10	7	—	—	30	8	15	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	99	50	58	50	117	111	129	91
\$200 to \$299 -----	147	79	102	86	180	277	116	65
\$300 to \$399 -----	78	6	27	56	25	127	21	7
\$400 to \$499 -----	14	4	7	14	29	12	10	—
\$500 or more -----	11	—	—	7	—	—	—	9
Median (dollars) -----	234	217	239	251	223	243	201	195
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	162	114	89	88	202	316	167	157
Less than 20 percent -----	54	41	10	26	58	109	62	71
20 to 24 percent -----	29	—	7	—	19	8	—	19
25 to 29 percent -----	9	20	15	20	28	46	27	14
30 to 34 percent -----	—	15	27	7	27	25	14	20
35 percent or more -----	70	38	30	35	60	128	58	33
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	—
Median -----	24.7	29.0	32.3	29.5	28.4	29.5	28.4	22.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	399	140	176	225	526	351	307	149
Less than 20 percent -----	164	50	88	75	157	211	112	49
20 to 24 percent -----	55	33	24	20	103	21	44	31
25 to 29 percent -----	65	17	15	51	55	14	61	25
30 to 34 percent -----	49	8	4	19	52	58	33	15
35 percent or more -----	66	32	45	60	148	47	57	29
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Median -----	23.2	23.0	20.0	26.7	24.9	15.7	24.7	24.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	272	197	233	266	430	342	381	177
Less than 20 percent -----	158	107	111	96	227	174	261	86
20 to 24 percent -----	30	38	46	44	84	56	46	47
25 to 29 percent -----	60	24	40	79	61	36	50	22
30 to 34 percent -----	—	28	25	34	40	46	18	22
35 percent or more -----	24	—	11	13	18	30	6	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.4	19.3	20.6	24.2	19.2	19.7	16.7	20.3
\$50,000 or more -----	501	235	269	260	485	266	397	187
Less than 20 percent -----	337	197	148	121	301	190	337	123
20 to 24 percent -----	122	6	75	55	106	38	43	56
25 to 29 percent -----	15	27	22	34	70	29	17	8
30 to 34 percent -----	5	5	18	15	8	9	—	—
35 percent or more -----	22	—	6	35	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	16.3	14.5	18.5	20.8	17.4	16.6	14.1	16.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	486	244	209	121	294	1 511	225	130
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	23	—	5	—	15	124	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	47	5	8	9	23	86	20	14
\$300 to \$399 -----	32	20	12	—	32	229	22	17
\$400 to \$499 -----	69	38	23	—	68	298	23	6
\$500 to \$599 -----	88	94	68	17	25	225	38	59
\$600 to \$749 -----	121	46	67	62	46	296	67	19
\$750 to \$999 -----	53	30	12	12	43	124	28	10
\$1,000 or more -----	27	5	—	11	—	45	—	—
No cash rent -----	26	6	14	10	40	71	27	5
Median (dollars) -----	565	567	579	657	473	489	589	528
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	55	24	15	7	71	445	54	20
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	5
35 percent or more -----	43	24	15	7	41	300	27	10
Not computed -----	12	—	—	—	13	55	27	5
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	71	39	36	10	30	358	57	28
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	5	—	—	23	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	11	5	—	—	—	14	15	—
25 to 29 percent -----	18	—	—	—	—	84	6	—
30 to 34 percent -----	18	—	7	—	19	76	4	7
35 percent or more -----	10	34	15	10	11	135	32	21
Not computed -----	14	—	9	—	—	26	—	—
Median -----	29.9	38.5	36.9	50.0+	33.9	33.0	43.2	41.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	164	112	59	68	122	361	50	54
Less than 20 percent -----	66	21	6	16	38	54	—	25
20 to 24 percent -----	22	15	12	—	14	82	20	8
25 to 29 percent -----	35	44	22	10	25	105	—	11
30 to 34 percent -----	22	20	8	11	10	69	13	10
35 percent or more -----	19	6	6	21	22	24	17	—
Not computed -----	—	6	5	10	13	27	—	—
Median -----	23.6	26.9	27.0	31.4	25.5	26.5	31.9	21.3
\$35,000 or more -----	196	69	99	36	71	347	64	28
Less than 20 percent -----	136	54	71	7	57	233	48	23
20 to 24 percent -----	47	15	22	18	—	62	7	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	6	—	—	43	9	—
30 to 34 percent -----	13	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	14	9	—	—
Median -----	18.1	16.7	16.4	23.1	12.6	17.3	17.7	13.6

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Occupied housing units -----	83 556	76 753	27 605
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 161	1 025	231
1985 to 1988 -----	8 783	7 578	1 801
1980 to 1984 -----	6 207	5 502	1 002
1970 to 1979 -----	14 566	12 789	2 965
1960 to 1969 -----	8 880	8 313	2 544
1950 to 1959 -----	8 336	7 778	2 421
1940 to 1949 -----	7 894	7 476	2 935
1939 or earlier -----	27 729	26 292	13 706
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	1 332	1 284	1 016
1 bedroom -----	11 578	10 747	6 560
2 bedrooms -----	25 305	23 012	8 521
3 bedrooms -----	30 145	27 499	7 812
4 bedrooms -----	12 019	11 247	2 943
5 or more bedrooms -----	3 177	2 964	753
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	83 137	76 368	27 390
Source of water, public system or private company -----	66 656	63 302	27 436
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	56 838	53 699	26 861
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	401	324	71
Owner-occupied housing units -----	214	158	28
Renter-occupied housing units -----	187	166	43
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	5 265	5 238	3 485
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 816	1 654	538
Electricity -----	14 562	12 850	4 514
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	56 231	52 141	18 489
All other fuels -----	5 549	4 747	487
No fuel used -----	133	123	92
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	8 673	8 228	5 752
1 -----	28 357	26 128	11 103
2 -----	34 045	31 183	8 510
3 or more -----	12 481	11 214	2 240
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.6	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	53 242	48 350	11 732
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 096	3 727	914
1985 to 1988 -----	14 116	12 758	3 111
1980 to 1984 -----	8 529	7 599	1 433
1970 to 1979 -----	12 279	10 989	2 360
1969 or earlier -----	14 222	13 277	3 914
Renter-occupied housing units -----	30 314	28 403	15 873
1989 to March 1990 -----	13 023	12 011	7 082
1985 to 1988 -----	10 544	10 002	5 285
1980 to 1984 -----	3 590	3 331	1 716
1970 to 1979 -----	2 311	2 237	1 307
1969 or earlier -----	846	822	483
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	1 889	1 670	1 214
Householder 65 years and over -----	18 033	16 756	6 560
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12 369	11 464	3 343
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	157	117	42
No telephone in unit -----	264	208	147
No vehicle available -----	4 502	4 247	2 653
Complete plumbing facilities -----	83 155	76 429	27 534
1.00 or less persons per room -----	82 326	75 757	27 204
1.01 or more persons per room -----	829	672	330
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	401	324	71
1.00 or less persons per room -----	374	306	62
1.01 or more persons per room -----	27	18	9
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	49 140	50 104	48 576
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 922	26 027	23 429
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	7 045	6 364	3 643
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 862	1 580	420
Renter-occupied housing units -----	5 183	4 784	3 223

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	41 203	38 046	9 184
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	27 915	25 756	5 702
Less than \$300-----	440	347	75
\$300 to \$399-----	1 629	1 482	312
\$400 to \$499-----	2 537	2 295	484
\$500 to \$599-----	2 401	2 110	507
\$600 to \$799-----	5 638	5 113	1 025
\$800 to \$999-----	5 473	4 994	1 126
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	6 786	6 452	1 682
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	1 921	1 873	339
\$2,000 or more-----	1 090	1 090	152
Median (dollars)-----	849	862	877
Not mortgaged -----	13 288	12 290	3 482
Less than \$100-----	129	106	10
\$100 to \$199-----	2 150	1 819	299
\$200 to \$299-----	6 424	5 966	1 673
\$300 to \$399-----	3 045	2 890	1 065
\$400 to \$499-----	855	833	266
\$500 or more-----	685	676	169
Median (dollars)-----	266	270	289
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000-----	6 677	6 037	1 804
Less than 20 percent-----	1 624	1 382	291
20 to 24 percent-----	791	764	271
25 to 29 percent-----	858	771	287
30 to 34 percent-----	573	514	135
35 percent or more-----	2 702	2 483	794
Not computed-----	129	123	26
Median-----	30.0	30.4	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	9 404	8 606	2 121
Less than 20 percent-----	4 562	4 199	1 101
20 to 24 percent-----	1 066	970	250
25 to 29 percent-----	1 152	1 052	262
30 to 34 percent-----	775	669	140
35 percent or more-----	1 838	1 705	368
Not computed-----	11	11	-
Median-----	20.6	20.5	19.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	10 032	9 150	2 157
Less than 20 percent-----	5 010	4 489	1 006
20 to 24 percent-----	1 603	1 463	346
25 to 29 percent-----	1 633	1 534	374
30 to 34 percent-----	973	887	237
35 percent or more-----	813	777	194
Not computed-----	-	-	-
Median-----	20.0	20.3	21.0
\$50,000 or more-----	15 090	14 253	3 102
Less than 20 percent-----	10 025	9 381	2 114
20 to 24 percent-----	2 537	2 407	505
25 to 29 percent-----	1 457	1 403	334
30 to 34 percent-----	562	553	95
35 percent or more-----	509	509	54
Not computed-----	-	-	-
Median-----	16.1	16.2	15.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	29 863	28 013	15 861
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100-----	302	289	202
\$100 to \$199-----	2 392	2 268	1 606
\$200 to \$299-----	1 620	1 500	884
\$300 to \$399-----	3 011	2 743	1 877
\$400 to \$499-----	5 588	5 261	3 060
\$500 to \$599-----	5 850	5 544	3 080
\$600 to \$749-----	6 521	6 139	3 137
\$750 to \$999-----	2 738	2 576	1 263
\$1,000 or more-----	928	883	454
No cash rent-----	913	810	298
Median (dollars)-----	526	527	505
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000-----	6 640	6 121	4 137
Less than 20 percent-----	200	200	149
20 to 24 percent-----	372	352	250
25 to 29 percent-----	975	916	668
30 to 34 percent-----	453	437	276
35 percent or more-----	4 116	3 779	2 524
Not computed-----	524	437	270
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	6 941	6 498	4 087
Less than 20 percent-----	421	398	267
20 to 24 percent-----	431	402	284
25 to 29 percent-----	962	872	622
30 to 34 percent-----	1 033	946	588
35 percent or more-----	3 872	3 684	2 243
Not computed-----	222	196	83
Median-----	37.8	38.1	37.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	8 514	8 065	4 083
Less than 20 percent-----	1 596	1 517	814
20 to 24 percent-----	2 412	2 302	1 282
25 to 29 percent-----	2 129	2 029	997
30 to 34 percent-----	1 206	1 114	523
35 percent or more-----	982	941	435
Not computed-----	189	162	32
Median-----	25.4	25.3	24.7
\$35,000 or more-----	7 768	7 329	3 554
Less than 20 percent-----	5 376	5 072	2 467
20 to 24 percent-----	1 557	1 483	772
25 to 29 percent-----	423	371	169
30 to 34 percent-----	140	140	53
35 percent or more-----	72	72	47
Not computed-----	200	191	46
Median-----	17.2	17.2	17.2

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Occupied housing units	421	383	241
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	12	12	—
1985 to 1988	49	42	16
1980 to 1984	30	30	9
1970 to 1979	48	42	7
1960 to 1969	35	35	19
1950 to 1959	32	23	23
1940 to 1949	49	40	33
1939 or earlier	166	159	134
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	6	6	6
1 bedroom	85	85	71
2 bedrooms	113	97	73
3 bedrooms	139	130	50
4 bedrooms	38	31	23
5 or more bedrooms	40	34	18
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	421	383	241
Source of water, public system or private company	382	359	241
Sewage disposal, public sewer	382	359	241
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	33	33	26
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	28	28	6
Electricity	82	60	30
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	270	254	171
All other fuels	8	8	8
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	78	78	78
1	127	120	101
2	170	145	33
3 or more	46	40	29
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	168	130	48
1989 to March 1990	22	15	—
1985 to 1988	45	36	6
1980 to 1984	20	11	—
1970 to 1979	51	38	12
1969 or earlier	30	30	30
Renter-occupied housing units	253	253	193
1989 to March 1990	159	159	122
1985 to 1988	76	76	53
1980 to 1984	10	10	10
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	8	8	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	22	22	22
Householder 65 years and over	45	45	30
Owner-occupied housing units	45	45	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	4	4	4
Complete plumbing facilities	421	383	241
1.00 or less persons per room	412	374	237
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	55 832	60 851	39 190
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 132	22 132	19 778
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	76	76	60
Owner-occupied housing units	13	13	4
Renter-occupied housing units	63	63	56

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	134	103	27
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	113	82	6
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	18	9	—
\$500 to \$599	17	17	—
\$600 to \$799	15	6	—
\$800 to \$999	13	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	45	45	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	5	5	—
Median (dollars)	896	1 094	1 375
Not mortgaged	21	21	21
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	17	17	17
\$300 to \$399	4	4	4
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	281	281	281
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	13	13	4
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	13	4
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	15	6	—
Less than 20 percent	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.2	32.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	42	33	9
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—
35 percent or more	8	8	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	26.7	29.2	10.0
\$50,000 or more	64	51	14
Less than 20 percent	36	30	8
20 to 24 percent	14	7	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	6
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.7	10.5	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	253	253	193
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	12	12	12
\$100 to \$199	7	7	7
\$200 to \$299	8	8	8
\$300 to \$399	37	37	37
\$400 to \$499	53	53	53
\$500 to \$599	53	53	25
\$600 to \$749	55	55	38
\$750 to \$999	10	10	10
\$1,000 or more	18	18	3
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	517	517	448
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	76	76	69
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	64	64	57
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	77	77	70
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	13	13	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	22	22	22
35 percent or more	42	42	35
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	41.3	41.3	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	48	48	30
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	40	40	22
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.0	27.0	26.6
\$35,000 or more	52	52	24
Less than 20 percent	29	29	24
20 to 24 percent	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	3	—
35 percent or more	12	12	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.2	19.2	15.7

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)
Occupied housing units	203	180
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—
1980 to 1984	21	21
1970 to 1979	3	3
1960 to 1969	41	34
1950 to 1959	21	21
1940 to 1949	15	15
1939 or earlier	102	86
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	5	5
1 bedroom	61	61
2 bedrooms	60	37
3 bedrooms	61	61
4 bedrooms	16	16
5 or more bedrooms	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	203	180
Source of water, public system or private company	158	142
Sewage disposal, public sewer	158	142
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	13
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	13	13
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	17	17
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	22	22
Electricity	5	5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	133	126
All other fuels	26	10
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	69	69
1	48	48
2	48	41
3 or more	38	22
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	55	48
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	19	12
1980 to 1984	26	26
1970 to 1979	3	3
1969 or earlier	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units	148	132
1989 to March 1990	78	78
1985 to 1988	47	31
1980 to 1984	10	10
1970 to 1979	13	13
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	17	17
Householder 65 years and over	7	7
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	190	167
1.00 or less persons per room	190	167
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	13
1.00 or less persons per room	13	13
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 325	19 753
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 428	22 049
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	53	53
Owner-occupied housing units	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units	45	45

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	32	32
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	14	14
Less than \$300	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	7	7
\$500 to \$599	—	—
\$600 to \$799	7	7
\$800 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	525	525
Not mortgaged	18	18
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	3	3
\$200 to \$299	7	7
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	8	8
Median (dollars)	293	293
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	11	11
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	3	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	21	21
Less than 20 percent	14	14
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	18.8	18.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—
\$50,000 or more	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	148	132
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	9	9
\$200 to \$299	13	13
\$300 to \$399	10	10
\$400 to \$499	46	46
\$500 to \$599	38	22
\$600 to \$749	32	32
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	455	446
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	50	50
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	41	41
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	25	25
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	20	20
Not computed	—	—
Median	39.2	39.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	31	15
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	15
25 to 29 percent	16	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	25.2	22.5
\$35,000 or more	42	42
Less than 20 percent	33	33
20 to 24 percent	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Occupied housing units	460	440	257
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	33	33	7
1980 to 1984	23	14	—
1970 to 1979	67	56	21
1960 to 1969	58	58	19
1950 to 1959	50	50	38
1940 to 1949	56	56	28
1939 or earlier	173	173	144
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	91	91	85
2 bedrooms	151	151	88
3 bedrooms	128	117	39
4 bedrooms	75	75	39
5 or more bedrooms	15	6	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	460	440	257
Source of water, public system or private company	370	370	257
Sewage disposal, public sewer	356	356	257
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	29	29	19
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	63	63	44
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	354	334	190
All other fuels	14	14	4
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	78	78	62
1	146	146	123
2	145	125	38
3 or more	91	91	34
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	251	231	104
1989 to March 1990	74	74	24
1985 to 1988	109	89	40
1980 to 1984	15	15	—
1970 to 1979	33	33	27
1969 or earlier	20	20	13
Renter-occupied housing units	209	209	153
1989 to March 1990	114	114	89
1985 to 1988	66	66	39
1980 to 1984	29	29	25
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	7	7	7
Householder 65 years and over	22	22	22
Owner-occupied housing units	13	13	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	7	7	7
Complete plumbing facilities	460	440	257
1.00 or less persons per room	390	370	193
1.01 or more persons per room	70	70	64
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	58 390	58 991	41 024
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 731	18 731	17 310
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	79	79	65
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units	72	72	58

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	226	217	98
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	206	197	78
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	18	18	7
\$600 to \$799 -----	39	39	29
\$800 to \$999 -----	50	41	22
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	73	73	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	26	26	13
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	991	1 002	921
Not mortgaged -----	20	20	20
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	20	20	20
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	264	264	264
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	27	27	21
Less than 20 percent -----	14	14	14
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	13	13	7
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	19.8	19.8	18.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	40	40	24
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	10	10	10
30 to 34 percent -----	10	10	—
35 percent or more -----	20	20	14
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	37.5	37.5	42.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	54	45	25
Less than 20 percent -----	24	24	13
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent -----	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	9	9	—
35 percent or more -----	6	6	6
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	22.5	19.6	19.6
\$50,000 or more -----	105	105	28
Less than 20 percent -----	51	51	13
20 to 24 percent -----	28	28	8
25 to 29 percent -----	19	19	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	7	7	7
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	20.3	20.3	20.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	209	209	153
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	6	6	6
\$300 to \$399 -----	33	33	33
\$400 to \$499 -----	47	47	41
\$500 to \$599 -----	38	38	38
\$600 to \$749 -----	81	81	35
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	4	4	—
Median (dollars) -----	539	539	490
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	56	56	46
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	49	49	39
Not computed -----	7	7	7
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	67	67	48
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7	7
35 percent or more -----	56	56	41
Not computed -----	4	4	—
Median -----	46.0	46.0	43.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	59	59	47
Less than 20 percent -----	23	23	23
20 to 24 percent -----	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent -----	12	12	—
30 to 34 percent -----	12	12	12
35 percent or more -----	5	5	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	24.6	24.6	20.4
\$35,000 or more -----	27	27	12
Less than 20 percent -----	22	22	7
20 to 24 percent -----	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	17.2	17.2	14.3

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Occupied housing units	387	330	184
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	12	2	—
1980 to 1984	24	7	—
1970 to 1979	57	49	19
1960 to 1969	22	22	6
1950 to 1959	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	115	93	56
1939 or earlier	157	157	103
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	12	12	12
1 bedroom	65	55	37
2 bedrooms	102	80	43
3 bedrooms	134	117	48
4 bedrooms	57	49	35
5 or more bedrooms	17	17	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	387	330	184
Source of water, public system or private company	349	310	184
Sewage disposal, public sewer	321	282	179
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	25	25	21
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	28	18	5
Electricity	61	44	18
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	242	220	140
All other fuels	31	23	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	72	62	62
1	167	145	62
2	133	108	60
3 or more	15	15	—
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	182	157	59
1989 to March 1990	14	14	5
1985 to 1988	65	65	20
1980 to 1984	36	11	7
1970 to 1979	46	46	13
1969 or earlier	21	21	14
Renter-occupied housing units	205	173	125
1989 to March 1990	146	114	83
1985 to 1988	52	52	35
1980 to 1984	7	7	7
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	20	10	10
Householder 65 years and over	23	23	9
Owner-occupied housing units	14	14	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	387	330	184
1.00 or less persons per room	387	330	184
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	69 705	76 874	84 397
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 586	20 331	17 750
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	66	44	28
Owner-occupied housing units	5	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units	61	39	23

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	136	121	37
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	105	90	32
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	18	18	13
\$600 to \$799	15	7	—
\$800 to \$999	14	7	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	44	44	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	7	—
\$2,000 or more	7	7	5
Median (dollars)	1 037	1 088	1 107
Not mortgaged	31	31	5
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	23	23	5
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	8	8	—
Median (dollars)	248	248	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	16	16	5
Less than 20 percent	4	4	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—
35 percent or more	5	5	5
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	32.9	32.9	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	23	16	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—
35 percent or more	9	9	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	33.2	35.6	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	70	62	27
Less than 20 percent	25	25	13
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	21	21	7
30 to 34 percent	9	9	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	25.5	26.4	25.4
\$50,000 or more	27	27	5
Less than 20 percent	8	8	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	12	5
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.3	27.3	27.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	205	173	125
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	12	12	12
\$200 to \$299	6	6	—
\$300 to \$399	19	19	19
\$400 to \$499	40	30	30
\$500 to \$599	57	45	45
\$600 to \$749	55	45	13
\$750 to \$999	6	6	6
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	10	10	—
Median (dollars)	543	554	506
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	59	37	21
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	49	37	21
Not computed	10	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	80	80	65
Less than 20 percent	18	18	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
35 percent or more	56	56	47
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	39.2	39.2	38.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	33	33	23
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	17	17	17
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	6
Not computed	10	10	—
Median	28.4	28.4	28.4
\$35,000 or more	33	23	16
Less than 20 percent	33	23	16
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.8	16.4	17.5

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Occupied housing units -----	83 220	76 474	27 458
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 161	1 025	231
1985 to 1988 -----	8 771	7 576	1 801
1980 to 1984 -----	6 190	5 502	1 002
1970 to 1979 -----	14 516	12 747	2 953
1960 to 1969 -----	8 858	8 291	2 538
1950 to 1959 -----	8 336	7 778	2 421
1940 to 1949 -----	7 795	7 399	2 895
1939 or earlier -----	27 593	26 156	13 617
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	1 320	1 272	1 004
1 bedroom -----	11 517	10 696	6 527
2 bedrooms -----	25 223	22 952	8 498
3 bedrooms -----	30 025	27 396	7 764
4 bedrooms -----	11 975	11 211	2 921
5 or more bedrooms -----	3 160	2 947	744
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	82 801	76 089	27 243
Source of water, public system or private company -----	66 358	63 043	27 289
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	56 561	53 461	26 719
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	401	324	71
Owner-occupied housing units -----	214	158	28
Renter-occupied housing units -----	187	166	43
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	5 240	5 213	3 464
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 788	1 636	533
Electricity -----	14 508	12 813	4 496
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	56 033	51 965	18 386
All other fuels -----	5 518	4 724	487
No fuel used -----	133	123	92
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	8 614	8 179	5 703
1 -----	28 212	26 005	11 056
2 -----	33 928	31 091	8 459
3 or more -----	12 466	11 199	2 240
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	53 081	48 214	11 680
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 082	3 713	909
1985 to 1988 -----	14 058	12 700	3 091
1980 to 1984 -----	8 493	7 588	1 426
1970 to 1979 -----	12 240	10 950	2 354
1969 or earlier -----	14 208	13 263	3 900
Renter-occupied housing units -----	30 139	28 260	15 778
1989 to March 1990 -----	12 897	11 917	7 019
1985 to 1988 -----	10 502	9 960	5 260
1980 to 1984 -----	3 583	3 324	1 709
1970 to 1979 -----	2 311	2 237	1 307
1969 or earlier -----	846	822	483
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	1 869	1 660	1 204
Householder 65 years and over -----	18 026	16 749	6 560
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12 362	11 457	3 343
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	157	117	42
No telephone in unit -----	264	208	147
No vehicle available -----	4 502	4 247	2 653
Complete plumbing facilities -----	82 819	76 150	27 387
1.00 or less persons per room -----	81 990	75 478	27 057
1.01 or more persons per room -----	829	672	330
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	401	324	71
1.00 or less persons per room -----	374	306	62
1.01 or more persons per room -----	27	18	9
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	49 062	50 007	48 388
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 960	26 055	23 468
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	6 983	6 324	3 619
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 857	1 575	415
Renter-occupied housing units -----	5 126	4 749	3 204

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portland, ME MSA	Cumberland County (pt.)	
		Total	Portland city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	41 088	37 946	9 154
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	27 817	25 673	5 677
Less than \$300	440	347	75
\$300 to \$399	1 629	1 482	312
\$400 to \$499	2 537	2 295	484
\$500 to \$599	2 390	2 099	501
\$600 to \$799	5 623	5 106	1 025
\$800 to \$999	5 459	4 987	1 126
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6 742	6 408	1 668
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1 914	1 866	339
\$2,000 or more	1 083	1 083	147
Median (dollars)	849	861	875
Not mortgaged	13 271	12 273	3 477
Less than \$100	129	106	10
\$100 to \$199	2 150	1 819	299
\$200 to \$299	6 415	5 957	1 668
\$300 to \$399	3 045	2 890	1 065
\$400 to \$499	855	833	266
\$500 or more	677	668	169
Median (dollars)	266	270	289
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	6 668	6 028	1 799
Less than 20 percent	1 620	1 378	291
20 to 24 percent	791	764	271
25 to 29 percent	858	771	287
30 to 34 percent	573	514	135
35 percent or more	2 697	2 478	789
Not computed	129	123	26
Median	30.0	30.4	31.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9 381	8 590	2 121
Less than 20 percent	4 562	4 199	1 101
20 to 24 percent	1 066	970	250
25 to 29 percent	1 145	1 045	262
30 to 34 percent	768	669	140
35 percent or more	1 829	1 696	368
Not computed	11	11	-
Median	20.6	20.5	19.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 976	9 102	2 137
Less than 20 percent	4 999	4 478	1 000
20 to 24 percent	1 595	1 463	346
25 to 29 percent	1 612	1 513	367
30 to 34 percent	964	878	237
35 percent or more	806	770	187
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	20.0	20.2	21.0
\$50,000 or more	15 063	14 226	3 097
Less than 20 percent	10 017	9 373	2 114
20 to 24 percent	2 537	2 407	505
25 to 29 percent	1 445	1 391	329
30 to 34 percent	555	546	95
35 percent or more	509	509	54
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	16.1	16.1	15.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	29 688	27 870	15 766
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	302	289	202
\$100 to \$199	2 380	2 256	1 594
\$200 to \$299	1 614	1 494	884
\$300 to \$399	2 992	2 724	1 858
\$400 to \$499	5 552	5 235	3 034
\$500 to \$599	5 809	5 515	3 051
\$600 to \$749	6 470	6 098	3 128
\$750 to \$999	2 738	2 576	1 263
\$1,000 or more	928	883	454
No cash rent	903	800	298
Median (dollars)	526	527	505
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	6 581	6 084	4 116
Less than 20 percent	200	200	149
20 to 24 percent	372	352	250
25 to 29 percent	975	916	668
30 to 34 percent	453	437	276
35 percent or more	4 067	3 742	2 503
Not computed	514	437	270
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6 874	6 431	4 035
Less than 20 percent	403	380	255
20 to 24 percent	431	402	284
25 to 29 percent	962	872	622
30 to 34 percent	1 027	940	582
35 percent or more	3 829	3 641	2 209
Not computed	222	196	83
Median	37.8	38.1	37.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 498	8 049	4 077
Less than 20 percent	1 596	1 517	814
20 to 24 percent	2 412	2 302	1 282
25 to 29 percent	2 123	2 023	991
30 to 34 percent	1 206	1 114	523
35 percent or more	982	941	435
Not computed	179	152	32
Median	25.4	25.3	24.7
\$35,000 or more	7 735	7 306	3 538
Less than 20 percent	5 343	5 049	2 451
20 to 24 percent	1 557	1 483	772
25 to 29 percent	423	371	169
30 to 34 percent	140	140	53
35 percent or more	72	72	47
Not computed	200	191	46
Median	17.2	17.2	17.2

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Portland, ME MSA	215 281	14.2	96 297	14.2	SOUTH PORTLAND CITY, CUMBERLAND COUNTY				
CUMBERLAND COUNTY (PT.)					Tract 30	6 384	11.8	2 579	11.8
Total	197 425	14.4	87 013	14.4	Tract 31	3 641	14.2	1 515	15.4
Portland city	64 358	14.1	31 293	14.3	Tract 32	3 026	15.0	1 443	15.6
South Portland city	23 163	14.2	9 713	14.7	Tract 33	2 630	16.3	1 007	16.7
Westbrook city	16 121	14.6	6 617	14.4	Tract 34	3 939	15.6	1 542	15.9
YORK COUNTY (PT.)					Tract 35	2 257	14.9	1 105	15.0
Total	17 856	12.2	9 284	12.3	Tract 35.99	26	15.4	—	—
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY					Tract 36	1 244	14.6	514	15.6
Tract 21.01	5 464	12.5	2 112	12.0	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	16	37.5	8	25.0
Tract 25.02	4 444	15.0	1 799	15.7	Tract 39 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 37.01	3 881	16.6	1 553	16.4	WESTBROOK CITY, CUMBERLAND COUNTY				
Tract 39	6 525	11.6	2 604	11.8	Tract 26	3 517	15.8	1 307	16.4
PORTLAND CITY, CUMBERLAND COUNTY					Tract 27	3 836	15.5	1 591	15.5
Tract 1	2 561	14.6	1 211	15.4	Tract 28	2 978	16.8	1 309	15.8
Tract 2	2 762	13.8	1 334	14.8	Tract 29	5 790	12.1	2 410	11.9
Tract 3	331	18.1	225	15.1	REMAINDER OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY				
Tract 3.99	—	—	—	—	Tract 21.01 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 4	2 918	9.6	1 975	10.2	Tract 25.01	3 166	16.8	1 523	16.3
Tract 5	2 289	16.2	971	15.2	Tract 25.02 (pt.)	4 444	15.0	1 799	15.7
Tract 6	799	13.0	486	14.0	Tract 37.01 (pt.)	3 865	16.6	1 545	16.4
Tract 9	1 645	11.0	925	12.9	Tract 37.02	4 989	16.7	1 911	16.1
Tract 10	2 644	12.1	1 709	12.8	Tract 38	5 993	11.9	2 787	11.7
Tract 11	2 441	13.8	1 543	13.7	Tract 39 (pt.)	6 525	11.6	2 604	11.8
Tract 12	1 656	13.7	869	13.9	Tract 40.01	2 170	15.7	828	16.1
Tract 13	2 053	15.1	1 119	15.2	Tract 40.02	5 391	14.9	1 734	16.3
Tract 14	1 304	15.6	766	14.4	Tract 41	4 295	15.7	1 486	15.9
Tract 15	3 315	14.6	1 522	15.0	Tract 42	5 867	14.7	2 378	14.8
Tract 16	1 758	15.5	751	15.0	Tract 44.01	4 585	15.2	1 805	16.1
Tract 17	4 572	15.0	1 888	15.3	Tract 44.02	3 277	17.0	1 504	16.4
Tract 18	3 785	16.1	1 728	15.8	Tract 45	6 905	11.6	3 011	12.1
Tract 19	4 581	12.0	2 015	11.9	Tract 46	2 398	43.8	820	45.5
Tract 20.01	3 734	15.4	1 399	16.0	Tract 47	5 904	11.8	2 836	11.7
Tract 20.02	601	15.5	239	16.3	Tract 48.01	5 636	11.9	2 531	11.7
Tract 21.01 (pt.)	5 464	12.5	2 112	12.0	Tract 48.02	3 082	15.3	1 323	15.5
Tract 21.02	4 372	14.8	1 814	16.3	Tract 48.03	4 302	15.0	1 346	15.8
Tract 22	4 162	15.8	1 870	15.5	Tract 120	3 311	12.2	2 050	11.8
Tract 23	3 520	15.4	1 456	15.4	Tract 170	7 678	11.6	3 569	12.0
Tract 24	1 091	14.3	1 366	15.4	YORK COUNTY				
Tract 25.02 (pt.)	—	—	—	—	Tract 61	7 789	11.3	5 668	11.8
					Tract 200	6 494	11.7	2 362	11.7
					Tract 210	3 573	14.7	1 254	15.6

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not-permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in “noninstitutional group quarters” regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers’ Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers’ camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on “tree farms.”

Other Workers’ Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers’ camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers’ camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.” If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during “street” enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.”

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of “visible in street locations” if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for “private not-for-profit” employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category “employee of private employer” so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as “private not-for-profit,” rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on “Employment Status.” These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person’s employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as “in area of residence” and “outside area of residence.” The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, “in area of residence” refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while “outside area of residence” refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA’s), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, “in noncontiguous State or abroad,” includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA’s), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as “inside MSA/PMSA” or “outside MSA/PMSA.” Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA’s, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA’s and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA’s in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romanian, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother’s State of residence instead of the person’s actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother’s residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under “Income in 1989.”) Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department’s 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as “below the poverty level.” The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

ash rent” are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$80” is \$50. The amount assigned to the category “\$1,000 or more” is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as “months vacant”) were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the “Less than 1 month” interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as “No cash rent” in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mail-out. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Maine

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.1	1.9	1.5	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	1.7	1.1	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her “usual residence” in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person’s legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person’s legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy’s homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. “Shelter and Street Night” (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of “the homeless,” and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of “the homeless.” Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for “Shelter-and-Street-Night” enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC’s) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 9 4 9	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 9	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 9 8 1
<input type="radio"/> 0 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 0	<input type="radio"/> 0 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 0
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<input type="radio"/> 9 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 0	<input type="radio"/> 9 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 0	<input type="radio"/> 9 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 0	<input type="radio"/> 9 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on. If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild
	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374
☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> Occupied <input type="radio"/> Vacant	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> DO <input type="radio"/> ID	<input type="radio"/> DO <input type="radio"/> ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> EN	<input type="radio"/> Complete after <input type="radio"/> JIC1 <input type="radio"/> JIC2	<input type="radio"/> DO <input type="radio"/> ID	☐ DO ☐ ID
<input type="radio"/> C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	<input type="radio"/> DO <input type="radio"/> ID	<input type="radio"/> DO <input type="radio"/> ID

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

PERSON 1			
Last name	First name	Middle initial	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 250px;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 200px;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?		(2) Name of county in the U.S.	
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 200px;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S.	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?	
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEd, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)		b. What is this language?	
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 250px;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 200px;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	
		c. How well does this person speak English?	
		<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
		16. When was this person born?	
		<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18	
		b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	
		<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time	
		c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years	
		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —	
		a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —	
		a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		If this person is a female —	
		20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	
		None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?	
		If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.	
		a. Address (Number and street)	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; width: 250px;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)	
		b. Name of city, town, or post office	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 200px;"></div>	
		c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits	
		d. County	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 200px;"></div>	
		e. State	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100px;"></div>	
		f. ZIP Code	
		<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100px;"></div>	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
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Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the “long-form” questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas 1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

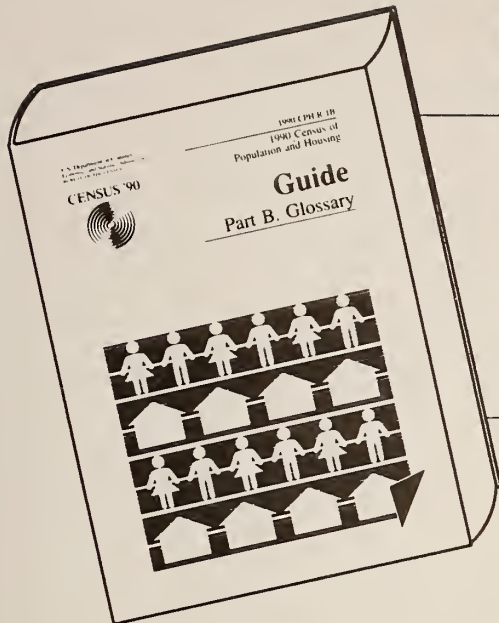


APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





Just Published!

PART B, GLOSSARY 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- Data products
- Geographic terms and products
- Where to find assistance
- Population and housing concepts
- Census procedures

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part *1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

• **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population** and **housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

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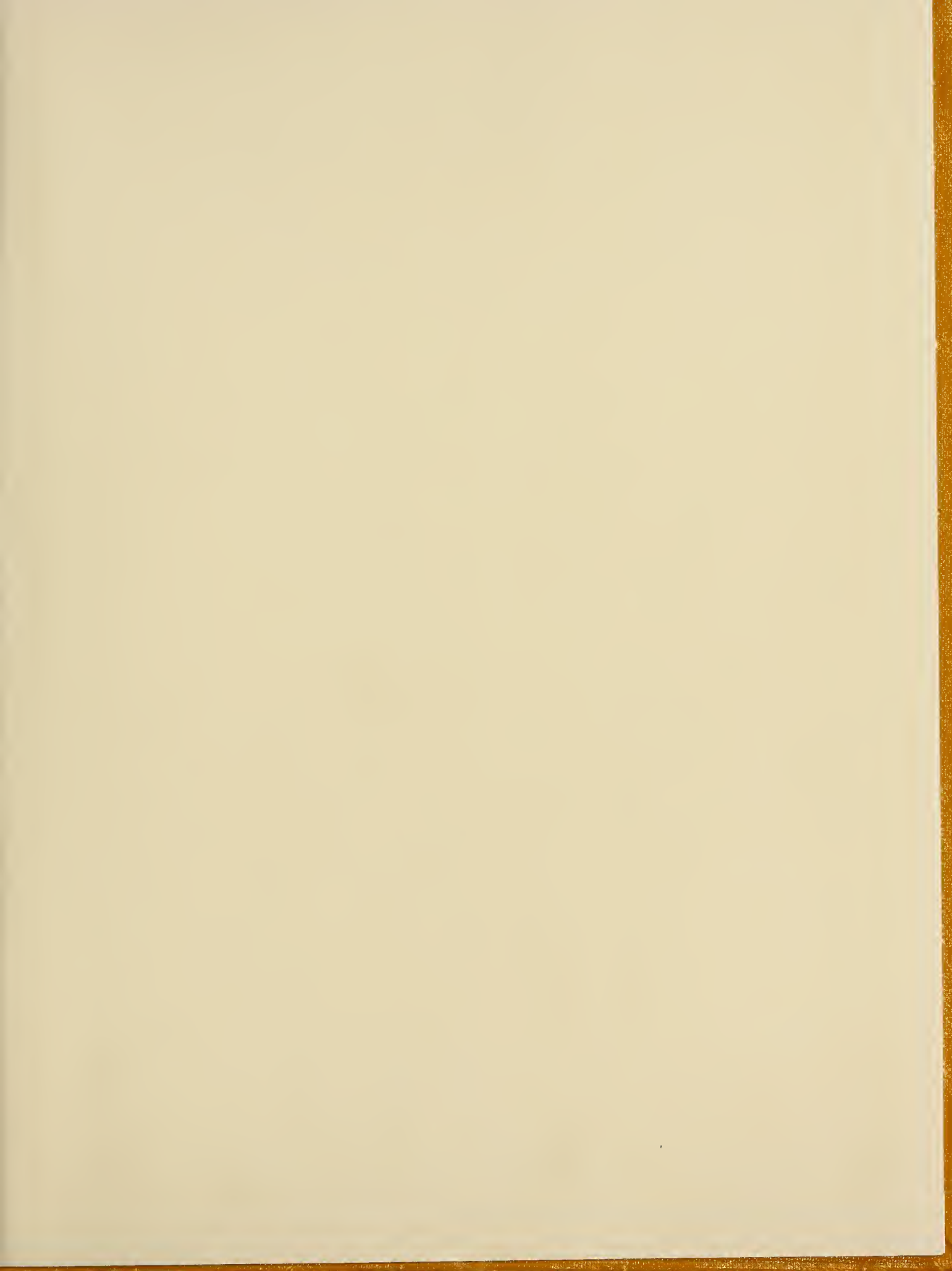
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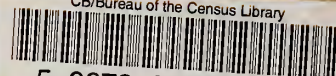
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